

THURS.—PARIS: Temp. 58°, clear. 8-45-57 (5-3). Tomorrow: 58°, cloudy. Temp. 48-52 (5-4). Fri. Yesterday's temp. 48-57. Sat. Moderate. ROMA: Sunny. 58-62. NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 48-52. TUES.—PARIS: Temp. 58-57.

FAR WEATHER—PAGE 2

400, no 10

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1970

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Carral, folk singers Juan Mammel
Serrat and Ramon, actress Nuria
Expert, Terence Moix and other



VIOLENCE IN MILAN—A policeman fires tear-gas grenades from behind a car during a violent confrontation with leftist extremists and anarchists Saturday night.



MARCH IN SWITZERLAND—An estimated 3,000 demonstrators, carrying anti-Franco signs, march in Bern to protest the trial of 16 Basque nationalists in Burgos, Spain.

Basque Protest Held at Abbey

Miro, Spanish Artists Stage Sit-In

MADRID, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—About 300 Catalan artists and intellectuals—including the 77-year-old artist Joan Miró—were staging a sit-in at Montserrat Abbey, near Barcelona, today protesting the trial of 16 Basque nationalists guerillas in Burgos.

Others in the abbey vigil, which began last night, included painters Antonio Tapies and M. de la Carral, folk singers Juan Mammel Serrat and Ramon, actress Nuria Expert, Terence Moix and other

writers, and film director Armando Moreno.

Mr. Miró reportedly left the monastery today because "his health could not stand up to all this excitement," the Associated Press said. Police also were reported to have blocked off all access routes to the abbey.

Police were not expected to enter Montserrat, a Benedictine monastery in the mountains 30 miles northwest of Barcelona, to end the sit-in.

The heart of Milan looked like a battlefield today. Skins, bottles, iron bars and traffic lights littered the streets after a battle between students and police last night.

The city was also tense because of the death of 22-year-old Saveri Saltarelli, a university student. Police acknowledged the death but said that the cause was a heart attack. Leftist students claimed the death was caused by police beating at the height of the battle.

In London, police fought a brief skirmish with demonstrating Spaniards in front of the Spanish Embassy after a march from Trafalgar Square.

The violence exploded after an orderly march by about 5,000 students shouting slogans condemning the Spanish government and expressing their solidarity with the Basques.

Authorized Protest

When the authorized protest was about to conclude, police said, a group of anarchists and leftists fanned out in different directions and were confronted by large police forces.

For the next four hours the center of Milan was in chaos. Students threw stones, bottles and traffic lights at policemen, who countered with volleys of tear gas and clubs.

Frightened Christmas shoppers fled in panic.

The students also overturned two cars and smashed the windows of the Iberian Airlines office.

The demonstration—the second in two days—coincided with the first anniversary of a bomb explosion in Milan's Piazza Fontana, which killed 16 persons and injured 90.

Violence erupted during the

monastery bas for centuries been the major religious center of Catalonia. The monks there have often been critical of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's regime.

In Madrid, the Burgos trial began to take on new political implications today.

The influential Roman Catholic daily, *Va*, which represents an important group of conservative Catholic politicians who have been progressively squeezed out of power in Gen. Franco's cabinet, published a major editorial calling for a stronger and more broadly based government.

It said that political evolution

was needed to remedy the "profound causes" of the subversion and disorders unleashed by the trial.

Most of Spain waited quietly for the verdicts as a five-man panel of army judges continued its deliberations in permanently closed session at the courthouse of the Burgos divisional military headquarters in northern Spain. Only isolated demonstrations and incidents were reported.

Informed sources said that the verdicts were expected at the earliest tomorrow, but might be delayed until Tuesday or Wednesday.

Six of the accused, avowed underground fighters of the small Basque Revolutionary movement, ETA, could be sentenced to death for their alleged part in the murder.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

To Find Out What World Is Like'

Khrushchev Urges Open Soviet Borders

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—The reminiscences attributed by Life magazine to Nikita S. Khrushchev ended today with a plea to the present leadership to open the frontiers of the Soviet Union and give people "a chance to find out for themselves what the world is like."

"Why should we build a good life and then keep our borders bolted with seven locks?" the former premier is quoted as saying.

The concluding excerpts also review the Cuban missile crisis of October, 1962, contending, as Mr. Khrushchev did then, that his only purpose was to deter a U.S. invasion of Cuba.

"The two most powerful nations in the world had been squared off,

each with its finger on the button," the account recalls. "But both sides showed that if the desire to avoid war is strong enough, even the most pressing dispute can be solved by compromise." The episode ended in a triumph of common sense.

The final Life installment makes the following additional points in ranging over world events while Mr. Khrushchev was in power from 1953 to 1964:

• Soviet leaders "gaped with surprise and pleasure" when France, at the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indochina, offered to divide Vietnam at the 17th parallel.

This was the "absolute maximum" we would have claimed ourselves."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

ease when he first stepped out into the world to meet with West German leaders at the Big Four Geneva summit of 1955. "Their planes were more impressive than ours, and the comparison was embarrassing."

• Mao Tse-tung and Mr. Khrushchev are portrayed lying next to a Peking swimming pool in 1954 in bathing trunks, discussing problems of war and peace. "I was never exactly sure that I understood what Mr. Mao meant."

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While Cutting Cost of TV Sets

Poland Ups Prices of Food, Coal, Clothes

By James Feron

WARSAW, Dec. 13 (UPI)—A Polish government edict today readjusted scores of consumer prices in a major effort to bolster an ailing economy and to redirect the nation's buying and production patterns.

Fuel, fuel and clothing prices rose, while the costs of many major appliances fell. The idea behind the price adjustments was to ease some agricultural shortages while shifting consumer spending to industrial goods.

The largest single increase was for wheat coffee, a coffee substitute, which went up 92 percent. Prices for real coffee, which has been rationed by shopkeepers seeking to cope with chronic shortages, have also risen sharply in recent months.

Increases of from 11 to 33 percent were recorded for meat and meat products, which have also been in short supply. Medium-priced consumer goods, including leather shoes, carpets, clothing, kitchenware and some furniture, rose from 10 to 25 percent.

The price of coal was raised from 10 to 20 percent depending on the quality, as Polish consumers prepared for their usually cold winter.

Major Appliances Down

The costs of major appliances were lowered, meanwhile, in yesterday's edict by the Council of Min-

isters, published this morning in Polish newspapers.

Tape recorders will cost 21 percent less, for example, while transistor and car radios go down by 19 percent; washing machines 17 percent; refrigerators, lamps and vacuum cleaners 15 percent; television sets 13 percent; and sewing machines 10 percent.

Official commentators accompanying the 88 categories of price changes noted that they represent 4,800,000,000 extra zloties a year to the Polish consumer, or about \$200,000,000 at the official rate of 24 zloties to the dollar.

The commentaries, which sought to explain what may turn out to be a highly unpopular move, stated that the extra costs would be diminished by increased family assistance payments, a lower television tax, a decrease in installation buying costs and greater subsidies to farmers.

Changing Pattern

The gap should be completely closed by next year, the explanation continued, "as a result of an expected change in the pattern of purchasing food articles and durable goods."

This was taken to mean that the government is seeking to divert some expenditures away from food-stuffs, especially meat, where there are chronic shortages, to major appliances, which have been beyond

the financial means of many Polish workers.

The average Polish worker earns roughly 2,000 to 2,400 zloties a month. A quality television set, under the old price system, cost about 10,000 zloties, or four to five months' wages. It will now cost 8,000 zloties. Polish officials are hoping that the 13 percent reduction, combined with a lower tax on its use, will encourage increased TV purchases, partly with savings that many Poles are known to have.

Liberalization Plan

It was difficult to determine, however, if the price changes represented another in the steps that Polish planners have taken in the past year toward liberalization of their economy.

The price readjustments were said by the Polish press to be a reform "of great significance for the development of the Polish economy." It was one of the most sweeping economic moves here in many years.

It came on the eve of a long-delayed sixth plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist party, a session scheduled to consider "the economic situation in the country and key tasks of economic policy for 1971."

Polish leaders have made no secret of their dissatisfaction with the state of the economy. They have indicated the need for immediate readjustments, such as today's price changes, and for long-term reforms in the new five-year plan scheduled to come into force Jan. 1.

Spanish Sit-In Led by Miro

(Continued from Page 1) den of the chief of political police in San Sebastian in 1968.

The whole group, including the six, face possible jail terms totalling 724 years for terrorism, subversion, rebellion, illegal possession of firearms and explosives and other charges.

Pope Paul VI has issued an appeal for the release of West Germany's honorary consul in San Sebastian, Eugen Befli, kidnapped from his home 12 days ago and apparently being held as a hostage for the Burgos prisoners.

Desire for Release

The pontiff made public his "fervent desire and prayer" for the release of Mr. Befli in a statement issued here last night by the Papal Nunciature.

The statement ended with a call that the forthcoming Christmas celebrations "should be, for all an occasion for acts inspired by emotions of love and generosity."

Informed sources said last night that about 200 persons had been detained in San Sebastian since the government imposed a state of emergency in the city and its surrounding province of Guipuzcoa more than a week ago.

Those detained included 40 bank clerks who staged a silent strike yesterday in memory of a young Basque, Roberto Perez Jauregui, who died after being shot by civil guards last week during demonstrations protesting the Burgos trial.

Police went into the bank and herded all 40 into police cars about an hour after the strike began.

Autobiography Sent to Sweden By Solzhenitsyn

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Soviet novelist and 1970 Nobel Prize-winner in literature Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn has written a brief autobiography and sent it to the Nobel Foundation, a spokesman for the group said yesterday.

The document will be published next year in the foundation's annual, Le Prix Nobel, containing the Nobel Prize-winner's lectures and autobiographies. The 52-year-old Mr. Solzhenitsyn's contribution is estimated at three or four pages in the yearbook.

It was not disclosed how the document was forwarded to Stockholm.

The spokesman also confirmed that one sentence was excluded from Mr. Solzhenitsyn's cable message, read at the Nobel banquet last Thursday, regretting his "involuntary absence."

The sentence, the last in the short message, ran: "And let us not at this rich table forget the political prisoners who starve in defense of their limited or totally annihilated rights."

The sentence was deleted because it was considered it could be detrimental to Mr. Solzhenitsyn and his chances of visiting Sweden at a later date, the spokesman said.

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Russians Get A Promise of More Goods Party Predicts Rise In Standard of Living

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (UPI)—The Soviet Union yesterday launched a nationwide campaign to convince the Soviet people that the Communist party and the government are doing everything possible to improve the country's living standards.

A two-column editorial, which was printed in both Pravda, the party newspaper, and Izvestia, the government newspaper, and which was read over radio and television, said the Soviet leadership is paying "particular attention to widening the production of consumer goods, and to the elimination of shortcomings in this sphere."

Party propagandists were told to tell the people about recent accomplishments and plans for the future, not only at party meetings, "but at all meetings of workers, farmers and office staffs."

Western diplomats said the unusual prominence given the editorial seemed to indicate the desire of the Soviet leadership to generate a show of public support as the country enters a new five-year economic plan, and as the time approaches for the 24th party congress, scheduled to begin March 30.

The editorial apparently contained the gist of the unpublished speech made by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, at a one-day Central Committee meeting last Monday. The party meeting routinely approved the budget and economic plans for next year, which received formal acceptance during last week's Supreme Soviet session.

The editorial said Mr. Brezhnev "described the party's political and organizational activities aimed at ensuring the implementation of the five-year plan, at the further upsurge of the economy, of science and culture, and at the raising of the well-being of the people."

According to the economic report for this year, the economy rebounded in both industry and agriculture from dismal showings in 1969, and moderate increases are planned for next year.

Student Dies In Milan Riot

(Continued from Page 1) falgar Square. There were no injuries and police made no arrests.

At Perpignan in the south of France, three homemade fire bombs were thrown at a branch of a Spanish bank. The bombs caused little damage, police reported.

Those detained included 40 bank clerks who staged a silent strike yesterday in memory of a young Basque, Roberto Perez Jauregui, who died after being shot by civil guards last week during demonstrations protesting the Burgos trial.

Police went into the bank and herded all 40 into police cars about an hour after the strike began.

U.S. Draft Chief Finds Frustrated 'College' Soldiers

SAYGON, Dec. 13 (UPI)—

Curtis W. Tarr, director of the United States Selective Service System, said yesterday that five days of talking with U.S. soldiers in the field has convinced him "more than ever" of the wisdom of abolishing educational deferments from the draft.

Mr. Tarr, who is on a tour of American military installations in Asia, said that he had found "a great deal of frustration" among college-educated draftees who had been given boring work that could have been performed as well—and more happily—by a younger man.

"Almost unanimously, all the young (college educated) guys I talked to said it would have been better if they had come in earlier," Mr. Tarr said.

President Nixon has said he would ask for the elimination of educational deferments for college students when the current draft law expires on June 30, 1971.

Mr. Tarr said the purpose of his Asian tour, which takes him to U.S. units in Korea, the Philippines and Thailand as well as South Vietnam, was to prepare for congressional debate on the President's request for an extension of the law.

In Amsterdam, 40 protesters marched silently for several hours last night in front of the Rijksmuseum.

In Brussels, several thousand demonstrators marched peacefully in Rome yesterday but members of the Rome City Council came to blows when leftists and rightists disagreed about the trial of the 16 Basques. The council meeting was hastily adjourned.

In West Berlin thousands of demonstrators marched last night. They protested not only the trial of the Basques but also "the terrorist regime" in Iran and alleged U.S. persecution of Black Panther party members, including Bobby Seale and Angela Davis.

In Copenhagen, the Basque trial was protested by 400 marchers, while in Lund, Sweden, 500 more demonstrated.

In Amsterdam, 40 protesters marched silently for several hours last night in front of the Rijksmuseum.

Belgium Demonstrations

SAIGON, Dec. 13 (UPI)—An American Army truck driver, who shot dead a 12-year-old Vietnamese schoolboy on Monday, has been charged with negligent homicide, a U.S. spokesman said today.

Spain: Spaniards were in the crowd in Liège, 50 Spaniards occupied a church, from which police expelled them by force.

Italian Autonorte

ROME, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Officials yesterday inaugurated a 62-mile superhighway connecting Rome with the city of L'Aquila in the Abruzzi Mountains. It will eventually be extended to the Adriatic Sea.

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Gore Thwarts Aid Bill; It's a Blow to U.S. Image

By Frank Porter
WGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Robert Gore, D., Tennessee, thwarted Senate attempts to enact a multilateral aid and monetary package of the measure—a body blow to America overseas if his will

observers said they al-

most all at the mercy of him

Strikes Bookies in City Raid

John Herbers
WGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT)—agents raided gambling in 26 cities yesterday in Justice Department called it "coordinated raid" of

a Department spokesman said objective of the raids is to disclose the "interlocking bookmakers" across the country. The spokesman said the arrests were successful

and although it was not imme-

diately "that the safest game yielded."

27 persons were arrested, 1 warrants were served and three handups

in the raids, conducted

mostly by agents of the

Bureau of Investigation,

Internal Revenue Service,

those arrested were two

of Caesar's Palace in

Elliott Paul Price and

Waterman, who were

using interstate tele-

s in aid of racketeering.

General John N. McCaughan, the raid here

is in Las Vegas, which

had serving as illegal

for the nation's top

ions of the people who

targets of the raids." Mr.

said, "would severely dam-

ageous apparatus which

organized crime."

He said yesterday's ac-

complished by the Na-

on Organized Crime,

created by President

June 4 to make a coor-

dational strategy against

crime. It is composed of

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which arrests, searches,

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Omaha, Cleveland,

Toronto, Mar-

bridge, Ohio, Chi-

cago, Ga., Hot Springs and

Arl.: Miami: Tulsa:

Albuquerque, Okla.: Albu-

querque, Ariz.: Phoenix, Ariz.: Los Angeles and Palm

Beach, Calif.: and Las Vegas.

Ireal Seizes

Magazine for

b Recipes

WAL, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—

police yesterday seized

100,000 copies of Scan-

ical U.S. magazine that

was battling to put out its

issue, which contains an

how to make bombs:

to print the monthly

in the United States hal-

typographers refused to

type because of the bomb

The publishers finally

Canadian printer who

put out the issue.

ture here followed an in-

by the combined anti-

quad, mad's up of mem-

Royal Canadian Mount-

and the Quebec and

police forces. No arrests

but one police official

es would be made.

hand copies of the

the only ones outside

are seized by customs of

San Francisco on Friday

released. The magazine's

re Zion, claimed in New

the copies released in

not being dis-

because the governmen-

tors it did not want

to be sent out. He also

at the Montreal raid was

the request of the U.S.

it seized Heroin

\$23 Million

BEACH, Dec. 13 (UPI)—

agents intercepted one

last drug shipment in

sterday, seizing between

3 million worth of heroin

in from "somewhere" in

rica.

sons, one a woman and

tree Argentinian nationals,

led in connection with

wound heroin shipment,

wrapped in Christmas

refused to say where

it came from, but one

hat Buenos Aires "would

use."

300 SL Roadster

1969

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is chrome. Is the newest

300 SL in the world. U.S.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1970

Vacancy Remains Unfilled

Nobody's Eager to Take Top U.S. Space Job

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT)—The Nixon administration is finding no takers in its effort to replace Dr. Thomas O. Paine, who resigned four months ago as head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The lack of an administrator at a time when the Soviet space program is becoming increasingly energetic appears to be as much a reflection of the low level of attention that space commands among White House priorities as it is an indication of the unavailability of candidates.

Many persons have been mentioned as successors to Dr. Paine. Among them are Dr. George M. Low, the acting administrator; James M. Beggs, Under Secretary of Transportation; Howard W. Johnson, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Col. Frank Borman, former astronaut; Representative Richard L. Roudemash, Republican of Indiana;

and Roger Lewis, president of the General Dynamics Corporation.

"Somebody in the administration did ask me about the job," Mr. Lewis said. "But you really couldn't say that I was either offered the job or turned it down—it never came to that."

Reached at his office at MIT, Mr. Johnson said he had not been offered the position. Mr. Beggs said no discussions had been held

and that he did not consider himself in the running. Colonel Borman and Representative Roudemash could not be reached for comment.

Sources at the space agency pointed out that the position of administrator had become considerably less attractive than it once was because of cuts of \$400-million from the Apollo budget, the deletion of three Apollo flights to the moon, and the stretching out of other programs over longer periods to save money.

This could mean that the position would, almost by default, go to Dr. Low as it did to Dr. Paine.

After James E. Webb, the administrator who guided NASA on its course to the moon, resigned in 1968, it was six months before Dr. Paine, who had served as acting administrator, was formally named to head the agency.

During this period a number of persons, most of them Republicans with links to the business world, were approached by the White House but all declined the position. Among them was Patrick E. Haggerty, chairman of the board of Texas Instruments in Dallas.

AFTER DISTRICT Judge Harold Chilson sentenced Warner, 22, federal officers escorted the demonstrators, including a former Catholic priest playing a guitar, out of the building.

Warner entered West Point in July, 1967. He told the court that from the first day at the military academy, "I was depressed with the way things were there."

After two years he dropped out and entered the University of Colorado. He said he became a conscientious objector because he opposed the Vietnam war, the military and the Selective Service system.

Warner surrendered his student deferment and was notified of his induction into the U.S. Army, a notice he refused to honor.

D.C. Educator Resigns

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (WP)—Psychologist Kenneth B. Clark, author of the Washington school system's reading mobilization plan, has resigned as a paid consultant

to the city school board. The mobilization plan, which would gear the school curriculum to improving students' reading and mathematics while encouraging competitiveness among teachers and students, has been criticized

by the Washington teachers union since the board adopted it as policy

by a 3-to-1 vote in July.



U.S., Russia Sign Agreement On Fishing Off Atlantic Coast

By Richard D. Lyons
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT)—Soviet seaman who was forcibly returned to the Russians aboard a U. S. Coast Guard cutter on Nov. 23.

Sen. William B. Spangler Jr., D., Va., and Sen. B. Everett Jordan, D., N. C., protested the details of the agreement, which restricts Soviet fishing in international waters in the Atlantic but does not go nearly so far as American interests had hoped.

The restrictions increase by 15 days the length of time that some species may not be caught, enlarge the restricted area by 75 miles and add protection to menhaden and several other kinds of fish not previously covered.

The agreement did not satisfy American interests, which had particularly hoped that the Russians would go along with restrictions on catches of river herring. Both Sen. Spangler and Sen. Jordan, as well as mid-Atlantic fishing interests, had pushed this point.

Two books are in preparation. Sen. Muskie will travel to Europe and the Middle East in January. And he believes he has the necessary backing—including that of the Senate Majority Leader, Mike Mansfield—for a seat on the Foreign Relations Committee.

The senator is taking every opportunity to make his pitch to those who will select delegates to the national convention or will serve as delegates themselves.

The phase two operation, according to some estimates, will cost about \$15 million.

Muskie Urges Israel Aid

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 13 (AP)—The United States must supply Israel with whatever military and financial aid is necessary for its survival as a free and independent democracy, Sen. Muskie said tonight.

"That right must be maintained," he said in a speech prepared for the Israel Bond Association. "That right must not be challenged by force of arms."

Sen. Muskie, in Kansas City to receive the organization's Harry S. Truman Commemoration Medal, said other Middle East countries must recognize "Israel is in the Middle East to stay" and that Israel is not an expansionist state.

"I won't do that again," the senator said.

Having won a third term with 62 percent of the vote, and having apparently carried a somewhat unpopular Democratic Governor, Kenneth Curtis, to re-election by a narrow margin, Sen. Muskie has completed what his staff calls phase one of the "national campaign."

He next phase is now beginning and will run through the fall. The

Former Cadet Given 2 Years For Defying Draft

DENVER, Dec. 13 (UPI)—With a dozen friends singing "It's a Brand New Day" in the courtroom, former West Point cadet James Warner was sentenced Friday to two years in a federal prison for refusing military induction.

After District Judge Harold Chilson sentenced Warner, 22, federal officers escorted the demonstrators, including a former Catholic priest playing a guitar, out of the building.

During this period a number of persons, most of them Republicans with links to the business world, were approached by the White House but all declined the position.

Among them was Patrick E. Haggerty, chairman of the board of Texas Instruments in Dallas.

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AFTER DISTRICT Judge Harold

Disease Spreads in Africa, Asia**Experts Aware of Dangers Of Cholera in U.S., Europe**

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK. Dec. 13 (NYT).—A French woman contracted cholera last month without ever having left her home near Paris.

At first, French health officials could find neither a source for the case—the first reported in America. The disease is related to France since World War I—not any other cases of the bacterial disease, physicians at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta reported last week.

However, a French physician, who declined to be identified, said later that the woman lived next door to people who had recently returned from Turkey, where cholera has been reported.

Thus health officials and physicians are becoming increasingly alert to the possibility that sporadic cases of cholera can occur in developed countries such as France and the United States.

Health officials emphasize that the chance of large-scale outbreaks in Europe or the United States is considerably less than in the underdeveloped countries of the Middle East and Africa, where cholera is spreading. Last week, the World Health Organization (WHO) added the Gaza Strip, Mal-

and Togo to its list of cholera-infected countries.

Some cholera experts also are concerned about the potential spread of the severe diarrheal disease to South and Central America. The disease is related to poor sanitation.

"Americans should not be changing their travel plans because of cholera," Dr. Eugene J. Gargosa, a cholera expert at the Atlanta Center, said in a telephone interview, stressing that just six documented cases of cholera have occurred among the millions of Americans who have traveled in recent years to cholera-infected areas.

When cholera was discovered in Guinea last August, it was the first time in about 75 years that the disease had been reported below the Sahara. WHO experts predicted that cholera would spread in Africa, and since then cases have turned up in Ethiopia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Sierra Leone and Togo.

In recent weeks, the WHO has dropped several countries from its cholera lists, but health officials voiced skepticism that the disease had disappeared from these countries.

Because cholera tends to be a summer disease, a seasonal decline may account for the recent decline. But the health officials said they suspected that some health authorities had ignored an international agreement under which member countries of the organization are obliged to report cholera cases immediately.

No Medical Sense

The WHO experts have emphasized that trade sanctions against cholera-infected countries make no medical sense. Further, some countries have taken excessively harsh and scientifically unsound control measures which have tended to drive the disease underground.

Because of the uncertainty as to where cholera truly exists, Health Center physicians advise tourists to the Middle East and Africa to get two injections of cholera vaccine to "facilitate their travel." The vaccine presently used is only partially effective but researchers expect to test a new, and hopefully more effective, vaccine shortly.

The center's doctors advised that swimming in regions where cholera is present is safe "only in chlorinated pools."

The doctors also advise travelers not to take antibiotic drugs as a protection because these are reserved for treatment only after a person gets the disease.

Medical research has led to an effective cholera treatment. The death rate from cholera—if treated in time—is now about 1 percent, contrasted with the 50 percent rates just a few years ago. Ten countries in Asia and the Middle East are now cholera-infected.

The experts also advise travelers to take antibiotics drugs as a protection because these are reserved for treatment only after a person gets the disease.

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Women's Lib Rally Dampened in N.Y.**NEW YORK.** Dec. 13 (Reuters).

Freezing rain and gusting winds kept down numbers but not the spirit of a feminist march yesterday to Mayor John Lindsay's residence to insist on free abortions and child care centers.

"Out of the kitchen, out of the house, out from under, women unite," chanted some 300 women and 30 men as they marched about two miles in heavy rain and wind. "Castration for rape," they added.

The women rallied a few streets from the mayor's residence but left after refusing to discuss their demands with Mr. Lindsay's top executive aide, Barry Gottheimer. The feminists had been told earlier in the week that the mayor would be out of town but that both sides would talk with the group.

U.S. Lacks Proof Of Herbicide Use On Angola Crops**WASHINGTON.** Dec. 13 (NYT).

A State Department official has said that the United States has no information that Portugal has used herbicides to destroy food crops grown by rebels in Angola.

John F. King, a department spokesman, said Friday that press reports that the department had such information were not true. "We don't know what they are doing there," Mr. King said.

An article in the New York Times (also published in the International Herald Tribune) last week reported that the State Department had received information from the U.S. consulate in Angola that Portugal had used herbicides. The article said the information was not conclusive, but State Department officials later privately confirmed the accuracy of that report.

Mr. King also said that the United States was not investigating the issue and department officials explained privately that while Mr. King was technically correct, U.S. diplomats have been instructed in intelligence guidance to be mindful of the issue and ask questions informally if they have the chance.

UN to Study Ideas On Charter Review**UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.** Dec. 13 (AP).

Over the objections of Soviet-bloc nations, the General Assembly approved Friday a proposal to invite suggestions for a review of the UN Charter. The vote was 82 to 12, with 11 abstentions.

Soviet delegate D.N. Kolesnik said the matter had "far-reaching and serious consequences" and the time for review of the Charter "has not yet come."

The resolution, the result of a Filipino initiative, does not call for revision of the UN founding document, but for suggestions for a review.

The 127 member states are invited to submit their views to Secretary-General U Thant by July 1972.

Fred Waring in Hospital EAST STROUDSBURG, Pa. Dec. 13 (AP).—Orchestra leader Fred Waring suffered a heart attack Friday at his home but was resting comfortably at a hospital yesterday, his physician said.

**Collecting for 3,000 Offspring****Gypsy Father's Huge Fraud On French Social Security**

By Don Cook

PARIS. Dec. 13.—Antonio Jimenez Moreno will go down in history as a muddled and shaken French social security administration as the father of 3,000 children.

Not that Moreno is some Moslem potentate who actually fathered 3,000 children. He is, in fact, an uneducated almost illiterate Spanish gypsy, now safely back in Valencia. But during an eight-year stay in France, he managed to register 3,000 children on the French social security roles, thereby bilking the French government out of an estimated \$8 million—which is quite potent enough for the French.

The astonishing story of Moreno's incredible running fraud of the French family allowance system has been unfolding bit-by-bit for the last two years, ever since a young member of his gypsy band drew the attention of the French police by stabbing his wife to death in Marseilles in the summer of 1968.

Things were going so well that Moreno decided to change operations to a larger town with more social security offices at which to register. Marseilles was chosen.

The band descended on that innocent capital of dope peddlers and white-slavers, and in no time at all Moreno had organized a veritable factory for turning out false children. He pressed all manner of fellow gypsies into service as false parents, getting certificates of birth and marriage, trotting off to the administration offices under a variety of names and identities to register more and more.

Spelling No Problem

He even took to manufacturing his own false stamps, in order to turn out fake birth certificates more efficiently. The only trouble was that he couldn't spell very well. But this does not seem to have caught the eye of the French bureaucrats. One of his fake school-registration certificates for a non-existent child read "ecole publique de Garson." But it worked perfectly well anyway.

Moreno added other refinements. He would register false pregnancies so the non-existent wives could collect special pre-natal allowances. Then when he got each of his fake families up to ten children, he would conveniently register a "disappearance" of the father so that the allowances for the bereaved mother would be increased in accordance with normal social security administration procedures.

When, very occasionally, social security investigators sought out the Moreno tribe to check up on the kids, everybody would dash in and out of the caravans, changing costumes and family identities with the dexterity of a mass human shell game.

Then, in the summer of 1968, Francisco Falguero Dominguez, one of the younger hot-heads of el-Chorra's intrepid and imaginative band, stabbed his wife—a very bad thing to do, even in Marseilles.

Even the police had begun to wonder how el-Chorra was managing to live it up. In his abode they found a fat album which he had not unreasonably titled his "livre d'or."

197 Families Listed

It was a careful, though not very literate, registry of 197 imaginary families and 3,000 children, with the sums of money he had drawn from the social security administration over the years meticulously recorded opposite each name.

El-Chorra did not wait for the outcome of the investigation. He took off for Spain where he had cut off the reach of the French because there is no extradition treaty between the two countries.

But the Spanish authorities did jail Moreno in Barcelona for three months for possession of a revolver.

After which he moved on to Valencia where a correspondent for the newspaper "France-Soir" recently found him "in gaudy silk shirt with a gold wristwatch and ring and leading a merry life with his pocket full of banknotes."

Meanwhile, back in Marseilles, the French social security administration is cleaning the pile off its face and tightening up on its generosity toward gypsies. The French have received from the Spanish police yet another list of fake gypsy children, indicating that word of Moreno's success got around.

Central Register

In any case, there is now one central social security register in Paris for all migrants in France, wherever they may be traveling.

They can register anywhere in France, but the registration is then computerized in a central bureau which has been well alerted to the need to watch out for frauds.

Thus, it is no longer easy for gypsies to register several times over in various localities, claiming that they have lost their old identity cards.

El-Chorra's name will long be remembered in French bureaucracy.

On the word of Moreno's success got around.

Belgium to Alter Rule Barring Alien Students

BRUSSELS. Dec. 13 (AP).

Belgian government Friday amended a regulation to restrict entry of foreign students after an intensive 12-day protest campaign in the universities by students who demanded withdrawal of the measure.

After a wave of class strikes,

hunger strikes, street demonstrations, sit-ins, invasion of a broad-casting studio and violent clashes between students and police in Louvain, the cabinet decided that foreign students can be admitted on an authorization from a Belgian university.

In Yugoslav Village**Emigre Who Went Home Is Sentenced for War Crime**

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

BELGRADE. Dec. 13 (NYT).—When Radovan Mirkovic returned from Canada to his native village of Konjic last July he expected a gala reunion with his family. He thought they would be proud of his big new automobile and eager to hear of the prosperity he had gained working for General Motors in St. Catharines, Ontario.

Instead, Mirkovic, 59, was denounced by neighbors and arrested within days of his return.

Friday night a jury sentenced him to death as a war criminal, convicted of having executed seven unarmed teen-age partisans on March 17, 1942, when he was a member of a royalist Chetnik guerrilla group.

The jury, which met in the south Serbian town of Leskovac, automatically commuted his sentence to a 20-year prison term. His fate, however, is seen as a reminder that in Yugoslavia the bitter memories of World War II have not died.

Trial Testimony

According to testimony at the trial and even to an admission of guilt by Mirkovic that he had committed war crimes, he and a Chetnik associate volunteered to kill the seven boys, who were roped together and shot in a school yard. Six of the victims' names are known. The seventh remains anonymous.

Lazar Damjanovic, who was convicted by a 1946 military tribunal for his part in the killing, served a 20-year sentence and testified as a prosecution witness in the Mirkovic case.

What puzzles Yugoslavs and foreign observers alike is why emigres with past records think they can return here without risk.

Multination Aid Is Readied for El-Aksa Mosque**JERUSALEM.** Dec. 13 (WP).

With financial help from Jordan's King Hussein, a bit of international help from Israel and the possible aid of a dentist's drill, repairs on the fire-damaged el-Aksa Mosque will be completed by the end of the year.

The Press Secretariat will be a member of the group which will be in charge of the supervision of the work.

A marked salmon is to be released at a point in Georgia Strait and, if it is caught by a participant in the derby, a Lloyd's representative will be on hand to give the fisherman a cheque for \$10,000. Mr. Grieve said that Lloyd's calculated the odds of catching a particular salmon at better than 20-1.

The king already has promised the equivalent of \$12,000 to help refurbish the mosque, one of Islam's most sacred shrines, and has said he will review another request for \$14 million for repair work if that much is needed.

The premier is empowered to release the decree to delegate it for press affairs to one minister without portfolio and an under-secretary.

The new system was set as designed to bolster the under-Secretary George Galatas, the controversial spokesman, by giving him authority over all press information services.

Mr. Galatas, a 42-year-old Marxist who switched to Israel in 1956 and is now a fervent Communist, had been responsible for the regime's propaganda five months ago, but yesterday the regime's press information network had independently.

The third anniversary of King Constantine's abortive coup the military-backed would have passed unnoticed for a front-page editorial in the Royal Academy. He wrote 32 novels.

Hans Albert Klutho

ESCHWEGE, West Germany. Dec. 13 (AP).—West German publisher Hans Albert Klutho, 66, honorary president of the International Federation of Magazine Publishers (FIP), died here last night.

Mr. Klutho was publisher of the Eschwege-Werra-Rundschau and executive-board member of the Societas Druckerel publishing and printing house in Frankfurt. He was active in national press organizations.

Mr. Klutho, who spent the years from 1936 to 1947 in emigration in England, was a vice-president of the Liberal World Union and the European Union.

J. U. Portocarrero

LONDON. Dec. 13 (AP).—Marcel J. Ulvert Portocarrero, 63, Nicaraguan Ambassador to Britain and the Netherlands, died at the London Clinic yesterday after collapsing at his home.

Rear Adm. H. W. Gordon

WASHINGTON. Dec. 13 (WP).

Rear Adm. Edward Wright Gordon Jr., 67, who commanded destroyers during World War II, died of a heart ailment Wednesday at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center.

From 1940 to 1942 and again from 1953 to 1957, when he retired from the Navy, Adm. Gordon was attached to the Navy's Public Information Office here.

After commanding a submarine in 1957, Adm. Gordon, who was sometimes known as "Buster," was assigned in 1960 to Navy public relations. He went back to sea duty in June, 1962.

As commander of the destroyer Doran, he participated in North Atlantic convoying in the invasions of Africa and Sicily and in capture of the Vichy French submarine Meduse.

Later, he took command of the destroyer Ingram, serving in both the Atlantic and Pacific, and assisting in the Philippine landings in late 1944.

On its 115th test flight, the plane flew at supersonic speed for 1 hour 8 minutes and at Mach 2 for 47 minutes. The flight, which went out over the North Sea for the supersonic portions, lasted 2 hours 40 minutes.

LA CALAVADOS

JOE TURNER — LOS LATINOS LUNCHES — SNACK BAR — DINER — BY CANDLES — OPEN DAY AND NIGHT — (A/c) 41st Ave., Plaza de Seville, Con. 212-638-7322, R.R. 22, R.R. 22-32.

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*Is Firm at End of U.S. Visit***an Sees Talks Only on Basis of Equality**

ERK, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Israeli Minister Moshe Dayan repeatedly stressed Israel's willingness to negotiate, but he said: "We don't want to negotiate unless things are free and equal."

an said that Israel must self because neither the actions nor the United States have been able to guarantee V or prevent the 1967

not comment on his talks with Nixon. Secretary of State P. Rogers or Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird.

xi: "I'm very happy with Washington." Mr. Dayan was discouraged." Mr. Dayan said: "I put it straight—I like to be on the other canal."

an told a banquet of the Jewish Appeal, a philanthropic organization, that Israel would surrender the city of occupied Jordan) because where Abraham and buried, this is where d was crowned."

Mr. Dayan repeated many of the "Meet the Press" television program today, reiterated many of the same points.

Mr. Dayan left New York early today on the return flight to Israel.

New Truce in Jordan

AMMAN, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The Arab Truce Committee announced a new peace initiative in Jordan today and asked both army and guerrillas to refrain from being provoked into fresh clashes.

The move calls for a general exchange of prisoners and a military withdrawal from the points of tension in northern Jordan. It also creates a joint information agency to deal with all future statements on truce violations.

The truce team's announcement followed two weekend meetings between the government and guerrillas held to seek ways of ending ten days of sporadic violence in the country.

In these talks, the guerrilla newspaper *Fatah* said, the guerrillas threaten to "go underground, with all that this means of scorched earth" unless the situation improves. It said such a policy would affect all of the Arab world rather than Jordan alone.

The Cairo newspaper *Al Ahram* said today that guerrilla leader Yasir Arafat has asked Syria and Egypt to use their influence in Jordan to prevent further violence.

The truce team's initiative calls for both sides to withdraw from the northern Jenash area—the center of last week's fighting.

The two sides have agreed to release all prisoners held on non-criminal charges, the truce team said.

The initiative was the latest of several containing similar phrases that have been drawn up since the September civil war. All of the previous attempts fell apart, with new clashes between the two sides.

Hussein for Peace Force

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan today supported the possibility of an international peace-keeping force as the best way to bring a permanent end to fighting in the Middle East.

Speaking in a recorded television interview broadcast today, the king, who conferred with President Nixon here last week, said the odds are now in favor of such a force.

King Hussein, who stated that the United States holds the key to peace in the Middle East, said he had made a modest request to the United States for more arms.

Hussein in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—King Hussein arrived today from New York for a three-day private visit to Paris during which he will confer with President Georges Pompidou and other government officials.

Hussein met this afternoon with Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, who later told newsmen the king was "rather optimistic" about the results of his visit to Washington.

"We examined together the conditions in which the Jarrett mission (Swedish diplomat Gunnar Jarrett of the United Nations) could resume with the best chances of success. It is clear the conceptions of the king and of France are very close," Mr. Schumann said.

Cornfeld Said to Settle Actress' Assault Case

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—An American actress who claimed international financier Bernard Cornfeld assaulted her will not pursue the case in court.

A lawyer representing Victoria Principal, 20, said she had made a "private arrangement" with Mr. Cornfeld instead of claiming damages in court.

The founder of Investors Overseas Services, the Geneva-based mutual funds group, had a court injunction imposed on him 11 days ago after Miss Principal claimed he had assaulted her in a London flat last month.

3d Tunis Quake

TUNIS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—A brief earthquake shook the Tunis area early today, the third in two days. Cracked walls and windows sent thousands of terrified residents out onto the streets. No casualties were reported. The series of quakes originated on a fault running from Agadir, Morocco, to Skopje, Yugoslavia.

Radio-TV Official On Taiwan Held As Spy for Peking

TAIPEI, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Authorities sources confirmed here today that Li Ching-sun, deputy director of the Radio and TV Broadcasting Corp., of Nationalist China and a longtime newspaper editor, has been charged with being a high-level agent for Communist China.

Mr. Li was arrested a month ago and since then has been under detention and intensive grilling at garrison headquarters here.

There have been other arrests of journalists in recent months, and observers have speculated that they may be connected with the Li case, but this is not confirmed in official quarters.

The Express Daily, a pro-Kuomintang newspaper in Hong Kong, has said that Mr. Li is charged with being the chief of a network of agents working for the Communist regime in Peking.

An authoritative source said today that Mr. Li had been under surveillance for two years, but the source did not indicate what Mr. Li had done or said that had led to his being investigated.

Taiwan's closely controlled press has said nothing about the arrest of Mr. Li or anyone else who might be connected with his case.

Ian Smith's Son Denied Passport

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Britain has turned down the application of the son of Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith for a British passport.

The Foreign Ministry said today that the application of Alec Smith, 21, did not meet the criteria laid down by Parliament for the issue of passports to Rhodesians who are not United Kingdom citizens.

Young Smith, a law student at Rhodes University, told a South African newspaper last week he disagreed with the apartheid policies of his father's government. "I think racial discrimination is bad," Mr. Smith said. "whether it is white discriminating against black or black against white."

Brazil Abductors Said to Ask Swiss to Divulge Depositors

CURITIBA, Brazil, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Five supposed communists from the kidnappers of Swiss Ambassador Giovanni Enrico Bucher last Monday were the work of the VFR.

The communists, immediately confiscated by the police, also demanded that the list of the depositors be published in Brazilian newspapers and that the Brazilian government confiscate their money. The messages were addressed to President Emilio Garrastazu Medici, and four newspapers. According to editors, the documents said the ambassador was well and staying in the uplands, away from Rio de Janeiro.

The notes were written on newspaper copy paper and were found at churches in this southern city.

Signed With Initials

They were signed with the initials of the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard (VPR) and ALN, which could stand for either the National Revolutionary Alliance or the Na-



United Press International
SOLID SMOG—Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty holds a ring made of compressed particulate smog—a combination of hydrocarbons and solids—gathered in an experiment at the Queen of the Valley Hospital. The compressed smog is a golden color with glittering flecks in the synthetic stone of almost gem-like hardness.

Soviet Underground Test
UPPSALA, Sweden, Dec. 13 (UPI).—A delegation from Colorado Springs, Colo., arrived here today to seek information on American prisoners of war held by North Vietnam.

POW Friends in Paris
PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP).—A delegation from Colorado Springs, Colo., arrived here today to seek information on American prisoners of war held by North Vietnam.

Despite Lack of Gains in Kidnapping**Separatist Dream Lingering On in Quebec**

By Jay Walz

MONTRÉAL, Dec. 13 (NYT).—With the release of James R. Cross, the British diplomat held for two months in a suburban Montreal hideout, the radical Quebec separatists' latest and boldest terrorist tactic has failed.

But the much broader movement of Quebec separation from Canada is by no means dead. Not a single demand or gain was won, except the dubious one of safe passage to Cuba for the three kidnappers who surrendered the senior British trade commissioner in Quebec to the police last Thursday.

Canadians, especially French Canadians in whose midst the terrorists operate, are relieved, but this weekend they displayed no jubilation. Most agree with Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec Province that "terrorism in Quebec is not ended."

A Breathing Period

However, while the known ring-leaders of the Front for the Liberation of Quebec are scattered and without power, there is "breathing time," as one official here put it. The militant terrorist front advocates the overthrow of capitalism and the political separation of Quebec from Canada.

Mr. Cross's kidnappers—Marc Carbonneau, Jacques Langelot and Pierre Seguin—are in Cuba. Bernard Lortie, who has confessed to taking part in the kidnapping of Pierre Laporte, the Quebec minister of labor and immigration who was strangled to death Oct. 19, is in jail here.

So are more than 40 other front activists arrested under the War Measures Act, invoked by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau on charges varying from membership in an illegal organization to conspiracy to overthrow the government.

Among them are Paul Vallières and Charles Gagnon, described by police as "Marxist revolutionaries" who have inspired the whole terrorist campaign.

Three others named by Lortie as conspirators in the Laporte kidnapping and murder are intensively hunted by the police. They are Paul Rosen, his brother Jacques and François Simard, all veterans of the front.

Killed After Ultimatum

Mr. Laporte's death did not bring the front what it wanted: release and safe passage out of Canada for 23 "political prisoners" front activists jailed on various counts—\$500,000 in gold bullion; publication of the front's manifesto in all Quebec newspapers, and identification of the persons who had informed the police against the front, among other demands.

Meanwhile, the Parliament has replaced the War Measures Act with a Public Order Act that keeps the front outlawed until next April 20. The terrorists therefore are at least uprooted if not destroyed.

They represent in any case only the extremist segment of the separatist movement.

Where does the separatist movement now stand as a whole?

From the start, René Levesque, leader of the separatist Parti Québécois, denounced the terrorists in language as strong as Mr. Trudeau's. But recently he has used even stronger language to decry what he considers the prime minister's "dictatorial ambitions." The use of war measures is intended to stamp out all separatists, good and bad, he believes.

Adherents for Cause

Over the last two years, Mr. Levesque, a former Liberal provincial cabinet minister, rallied a variety of groups to his cause of legal, negotiated political independence for Quebec with economic ties with English Canada.

In April's Quebec parliamentary elections, the Parti Québécois received 23 percent of the vote and elected eight members of the new provincial legislature, but Mr. Levesque himself was defeated. He remains the party leader, partly because there is no one else to hold together its political and ideological patchwork.

Even before the kidnappings, Mr. Levesque's bold was slipping because he has no official voice, and none of the elected separatists have made an impact on the legislature.

Now there is the further handicap of overcoming the public impression of all separatists as terrorists, or at least disturbers of the peace.

Christmas is a time for giving.

If you're planning on going home this Christmas, TWA can give you several things that will make your trip a little easier.

We'll give you 50% off the round trip fare for your wife and children over 12, under TWA's transatlantic Family Plan.

We'll give you a choice of planes: the 747 or 707.

We'll give you a choice of food, even in economy class.

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If you're landing in New York we'll give you the comfort and convenience of Flight Wing One—our new terminal with its own customs facilities.

We can also give you a choice of forty cities in the U.S. where we can take you without changing airlines.

You're probably giving enough this Christmas.

Take a little something from us.

TWA
The airline of America to America.



TWA regulations require a nominal charge for luggage.



Drawing by Robert Grossman.
Jordan's King Hussein and Israel's Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

U.S. Hears Hussein, Dayan

Rival 'Suitors' Plead Causes

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT)—They came like two suitors last week to woo the Nixon administration for opposing causes, yet they had much in common. Both had won reputations in earlier, gayer years as social lions. Both were products of tough British training and now spoke for military establishments. Each counted on improving his political capital at a crucial moment at home by personal têtes-à-têtes with the high and mighty in Washington.

But there were contrasts in style. Moshe Dayan, the sly, smiling, dynamic Israeli defense minister, has built a political career on a bold, self-assertive, controversial style. King Hussein of Jordan has been more the strong, quiet type who has kept his head above the turbulent waters of the Arab world with steady moderation and a low political profile. In the Washington visits, however, the roles were reversed. King Hussein spoke out in public; Mr. Dayan was mute.

The competing pressures from these two Middle East antagonists posed policy problems for an administration dedicated to befriending them both: How to provide arms and political support for King Hussein against Arab extremists without alarming the Israelis? How to arm and support Israel without causing Arab moderates like the king to give up hope for Israeli concessions in peace negotiations? How to get the Arab-Israeli talks under way and the Middle East cease-fire extended past its Feb. 5 deadline? How

to induce the two sides to move toward a reasonable peace settlement?

The arms requests were simpler to deal with than the political issues. Meeting Wednesday with Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, King Hussein and his aides rolled out a shopping list for close to \$200 million in arms needed over the next decade, roughly half of it in the next year or two. Included were M-60 and M-48 tanks, armored personnel carriers, trucks, radar equipment and a few aircraft, possibly F-104s or F-5 fighters.

A small part would replace government losses in the September civil war in Jordan. The rest would be for modernizing the king's army. The total bill was so much larger than the \$30 million in military grants for Jordan now being requested from Congress that the Pentagon set up study teams to go over the Jordanian list before giving any reply.

Well before Mr. Dayan came to Washington Friday, the Israelis had put in much larger arms and economic aid requests, totaling \$1.5 billion.

With the Nixon administration now seeking \$500 million in arms credits for Israel from Congress, primarily for shipments already made or underway, the main interest of Mr. Dayan and his colleagues was less on an immediate new arms deal than on obtaining a promise that future arms shipments would be made on a long-term, contractual basis, at least through 1972.

The Americans were willing to say that the arms talks would go on regardless of the negotiations of support and sympathy.

Return to Bismarck Policy

Brandt's Vision of Europe Peace

By David Binder

BERLIN (NYT)—While he was still Foreign Minister two years ago, Chancellor Willy Brandt wrote a book called "A Peace Policy for Europe" in which he said:

"A European peace settlement, proceeding from the right of self-determination of the nations, must lead to new forms of a regulated living together of the nationalities with no more inflamations. This is true for us, too... A just solution of our special problems is thinkable only in the framework of a progressive European peace settlement."

As bland as it may sound, "peace policy" is a pregnant phrase for Mr. Brandt, and he employs it whenever he talks or writes about his concept of West Germany's foreign policy. An important step toward realization of this "peace policy" took place last week in Warsaw when he signed a "normalization treaty," in which West Germany acknowledged the Oder-Neisse line as Poland's western frontier. In an emotional sense it was far more important than the related Bonn-Moscow treaty he signed in the Soviet capital last August. For Poland had traditionally been a victim of German expansionism.

The scene in Poland was tremendously moving both for the participants and for the millions of Germans who followed it on their television screen. Here was a German chancellor affixing his signature to a treaty

that renounced title to 40,000 square miles of what had for centuries been German property. Here was a German chancellor kneeling at a memorial for half a million Jewish victims of German aggression.

Links in a Chain

The chancellor regards his treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland as links in a relatively long chain that he hopes to help forge between East Europe and West Europe. The next link is expected to be a West German treaty with Czechoslovakia in which Bonn and Prague would find a mutually agreeable formula for brushing away the 1929 Munich Pact used by Hitler to carve up Czechoslovakia. After that the way would be open to negotiate less problematic normalization treaties with Hungary and Bulgaria.

The most difficult project of Mr. Brandt's agenda is negotiating the formalization of relations with Communist East Germany. However, strong pressure on the government of Walter Ulrich by his Soviet bloc allies in the last two weeks seems to have eased conditions for that, too.

Mr. Brandt expects that the fruit of these labors will be an eventual agreement of the four victor powers of World War II—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—improving the situation of West Berlin, vulnerably situated 110 miles inside East Germany.

Looking beyond all these "Eastern policy" initiatives, Mr.

Brandt believes normalization of his relations with Communist Europe can help create conditions permitting the Western alliance to achieve its long-sought goal of obtaining mutually balanced reductions of armed forces on both sides. Meanwhile, he is concentrating as much if not more attention on efforts toward tighter economic and political integration of Western Europe.

In his last speech to parliament in November he said, "We have been and will remain the driving force" for expansion and integration of the European Common Market. In an interview last week with the French weekly *L'Express*, he said, "If you insist that I list priorities, then I would tell you that Western policy is the most important for me."

Though he has not said it in so many words, Mr. Brandt gives priority to the Western element of his peace policy because he believes West Germany must operate toward the East from a position of utmost security and strength within the Western community. But he also insists that he does not want to give the impression that the Federal Republic is growing too big for its boots. To underscore this he has begun telling callers of the wartime anecdote of a father pointing out Germany on a map of the world and saying, "You see this little spot, my boy—that is Germany." The boy replies: "Does Hitler know that?"

Mr. Brandt now adds this comment to the story: "The current Federal Chancellor knows the true place Germany has in the world."

Rare Animal Created by Senate Unit Annoys More Than Pleases

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The camel, according to an ancient proverb, is a horse designed by a committee.

One day not long ago, a senator named Russell Long, D-La., backed into a hearing room near the Capitol pulling a heavy rope. After much hauling, he dragged in a monstrous misshapen creature with five legs, two trunks, horns and several miscellaneous appendages.

Assembled reporters flocked around the creature in wonder. Grasping its tail, one said that surely this was a welfare animal. No, said another. Inspecting its snout, it is a social security animal. Nonsense, said a third, patting its shaggy flank, it is a trade animal.

"You are all wrong," Sen. Long declared. "It is a Finance Committee animal, and we are very proud of it."

A Gaping Hole

A few days later, Sen. Long led the Finance Committee animal into the Senate chamber for the edification of his colleagues, but the beast proved too heavy for the foundations of that venerable institution, fell through the floor, leaving a gaping hole, and was never seen again.

The conclusion of this congressional fable involves a certain amount of literary license, since it has not happened as yet. But there were few Capitol observers last week who did not foresee some such fate for the ungainly product finally delivered by the Senate Finance Committee after many months of labor.

The bill was originally a relatively modest, generally agreeable proposal to increase social security benefits to counteract, at least in part, the debilitating effect of inflation on the income of the retired.

Although Mr. Dayan was not empowered by the Israeli cabinet to negotiate the terms of Israel's return to the peace talks with the Arabs, he voiced his country's determination to obtain secure borders as part of any settlement and retain the territory necessary for that.

Like other Israelis, he sought to persuade the Nixon administration to keep its 1969 proposals in the background if not drop them entirely.

Washington's response was to straddle the Arab and Israeli positions. High administration officials said that the United States stood by the territorial proposals to which Israel objected but would not push them in the early stages of any negotiation.

What the administration wants, and has wanted from the Israelis for several weeks, is resumption of the Arab-Israeli talks that will allow the Middle East cease-fire to be extended. The President indicated that Washington would not press the Israelis in public; in private he offered them general statements of support and sympathy.

But when a session is drawing to a close, a highly popular bill is likely to attract a good deal of less popular company. "The last train through the station," as Sen. Long has explained, often picks up a lot of extra cars—other weaker legislation, related or not, that will stand a better chance of surviving tucked onto a stronger underlying proposal.

And thus it was that social security became the train to which this miscellany of material now more or less firmly adheres:

• A trade bill restricting imports of textiles and shoes and, potentially, a wide range of other products. It goes well beyond President Nixon's desire for textile protection alone.

• A welfare bill providing for tests of various reform proposals in individual states, counties or cities that would postpone any adoption of national reform well beyond the 1972 election. An attempt will be made on the Senate floor to substitute President Nixon's family assistance plan in a new, liberal-approved version.

• A health insurance bill designed to protect virtually everyone under 65 from most of the excessive costs of lengthy illness. It has never been the subject of congressional hearings. Some observers believe that Sen. Long, its promoter, is trying to steal a march on the Nixon administration's forthcoming recommendations in this area.

Important Changes

In addition to these major components, the Finance Committee's legislative conglomerate makes a host of important changes in the present welfare system—anticipating the failure of the administration's effort to adopt a new one. Many of them are highly objectionable to liberals in both parties.

Even beyond this, the bill would increase veterans' pensions, provide \$200-million worth of tax credits for employers willing to hire welfare recipients, set up a multimillion-dollar federal corporation to promote day care for children of welfare mothers and permit states to cut back substantially on their Medicaid commitments.

Somehow or other, the Senate is supposed to be able to examine and refine all of this before Tuesday morning and adjournment, which should come five days later but surely not more than eight. And, if there are to be any real laws, the Senate product must go to a Senate-House conference, whose compromise version must in turn be approved by both chambers, and all before Christmas.

Modern economics gives increasing importance to movements in the money supply—demand deposits and currency—and other monetary measures in determining what an economy does. Mr. Nixon's economists certainly have that view, and they want a big expansion in money next year. But they

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Nixon Shows Desire to Leave Divisiveness Behind

By Robert E. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The month following a national election is traditionally a transitional period for the President, a "dead" time when he and his staff keep to themselves—planning the budget, laying the groundwork for the new year, making little news.

All of which leaves the press and the public free to engage in all sorts of ominous (and sometimes mischievous) speculation about what's going on behind the scenes.

Richard Nixon started out to follow that pattern, but he was

quickly beset by a host of problems and pressures that seemed to demand presidential comment and direction. Last week he held his first press conference in four months.

The mood here in the capital had been at best quizzical and at worst churchish. The abrupt dismissals at the Interior Department, the bureaucratic warfare within the anti-poverty program, the confusing efforts to rescue the welfare reform bill, the unsupported charges by J. Edgar Hoover that two men plotted the kidnapping of high White House aides, the extraordinary snafus attending the

selection of an ambassador to the United Nations and, above all, the President's absence from the public scene since the elections—all this and more had led to vague mutterings in the press and elsewhere that he had failed to communicate a sense of conviction and direction. Much, in short, remained unexplained.

Aware of Problems

The President's own mood during this month has not been easily fathomed. Some accounts have it that he is confident that the situations of the moment

will pass. But a more assessment seems to be that the problems that require resolution in his official family, party, in the country and—especially Vietnam—an

in short, remained unexplained.

In this setting

the President moved

his news conference

make changes in his own

family. As expected, his

friend and all-purpose

Bryce Harlow announced

resignation early in the

on Thursday night. Mr.

disclosed that Donald R.

would be joining his sta

full-time basis, bringing

White House a pragmatic

Republic, who would

be aware (given his two

of the anti-poverty

program) of the grievances

poor against the Nixon

administration.

UN Post File

The next day, the P announced a resolution most awkward personnel problem, naming Rep. George to be U.S. ambassador to succeeding Charles Yo had been much embarras the incessant and unspeculation about his fu

The President's most

domestic problem is

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The broader divisions

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1971

45 Years After 'Middletown'

Muncie Trims Its Square Corners

Whitman
Ind. (NYT).—No
about it, Muncie's
was in 1935, but
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Jazz Values

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all State Universi-

o agree that there
changes—a dif-
city's ruling elite,
of unionism and

noticeable cultural benefits and
a new sophistication flowing
from the presence of a 17,000-
member academic community at
Ball State. Meantime, the city's
population has risen to 68,000
from a 1935 total of 50,000.

If the town the Lynds studied
was its people believe,
today's Muncie has at the very
least rounded off the corners
a bit.

Dr. Whitney Gordon, a so-
ciologist at the university, de-
scribed the community's pre-
dominant social values as enter-
prise, upward mobility, or
material rewards."

"Making it for a worker—a
days—he already has one car
and perhaps two—is a color TV
with a 28-inch screen," he said.
"And if he has that, a camper
is a status symbol."

"Making it in the upper-
income groups is membership in
a country club, travel abroad, or
a Cadillac."

Home ownership is important
in both groups. "A worker likes
to live in his own home," ac-
cording to Leland Stiff, a steel
worker who is active in union
affairs. "It gives him a sense of
accomplishment."

Many workers live now, as
they did in 1925 and 1935,
"across the tracks" on the south
side of town, where the houses
are small and jammed together
on small plots. They are neat
and well cared for with flowers
in the front yard, or in window
boxes. They sell for \$7,000 to
about \$10,000.

Up to \$100,000

The houses of the wealthy
are on the northside, where
some houses cost up to \$100,000.
Most, though, are in the \$45,000
range, and even these are on
relatively small plots.

Roughly 30 percent white and
95 percent Protestant—proportions
not much altered in 35
years—Muncie upholds the Cal-
vinist notion of the virtue of
work. Its work force, blue collar
and white collar, totals 22,000.

There are few idlers in town.
Night life is spare and unex-
citing. Muncie gets going early;
it is not uncommon for business
appointments to be scheduled
for 8:30 a.m.

"You work to get ahead," a
Chevrolet worker said over a
glass of beer, adding that "I
hope my kids can get a good
education, maybe go to Ball
State, so they won't have to
work on the line like me."

"Muncie is work oriented," Mr.
Ball said.

His company, which originally
manufactured glass jars for
preserving, is now in the aero-
space field. Muncie also has
two gear and transmission
plants, a battery factory, a meat
packing company and Chevrolet
and Westinghouse factories.

People dress conservatively
here. Skirts fall modestly just
above the knee (midis and boots
are rare). Men do not wear
their hair long or grow side-
burns or beards (even double-
vated jackets are uncommon).

One changing ideal involves
the community attitudes toward
marriage. Most marriages here
occur shortly after high school,
but unlike 35 years ago, the
number of divorces each year
now nearly equals the number
of marriages.

Another change is Muncie's
labor climate. In 1935, the city
advertised itself as an open-
shop town, and comprehensive
business leaders, in cooperation
with the local newspapers, were
determined to keep "outside
agitators" from organizing the
workers and ushering in so-
cialism.

Today the workers are orga-
nized 20,000 strong in such
unions as the United Auto
Workers and the United Steel-
workers, and three years ago a
card-carrying member of the
UAW was elected mayor. The
issue of socialism was never
raised.

The university's alleged failure
to reach lower income groups
disturbs some on the faculty,
who regret what they call the
school's "snobism" and its
upper middle class.

Family Dispersed

"We may not love them, but
we've learned to accept them,"
said Alexander Bracken, the
Ball Corporation president.

Thirty-five years ago the Ball
family was Muncie. "The fam-
ily has dispersed," the slow-
speaking Mr. Ball says now.
"We're not as important as we
used to be."

One explanation, according to
Prof. John Hannaford, a Ball
State economist, is that outside
ownership has taken over Muncie's
industry and business.
"Decisions are now made in
Detroit, Chicago or New York,"
he said.

The Ball family still has
interests in two commercial banks
with combined assets of \$315
million and a big department
store, and is promoting a plan
to revitalize the grubby down-
town area.

But the real power in Muncie
rests with a shifting group of
businessmen whose headquarters
is the Muncie Club, an eating
and social organization in a
plain building with an equally
plain interior on a side street.

"The decisions are made here,
although we don't advertise to
the world," John P. Scanlon, an
insurance broker, said over lunch
at the Muncie Club.

Among the decisions was one
to build a new county courthouse
to replace an aging 19th-century
structure. Another was to de-
velop an industrial park at a
cost of \$13 million.

The most significant change
in Muncie is the growth of Ball
State University from a small
normal school. Situated in the
northwest section of the city
where once there were only
cornfields, the university now
has a student body of more
than 16,000 and a faculty of 750.
Not only does it pour \$40 million
a year into the community's
economy, it also serves as a
cultural center for the towns-
people. The university brings
to Muncie music, art and
theatrical productions that are
well patronized by members of
the upper middle class.

The university's alleged failure
to reach lower income groups
disturbs some on the faculty,
who regret what they call the
school's "snobism" and its
upper middle class.

Obviously still in transition,
Muncie does move and tend to
meet some of the pressures of
change.

tendency to be "an alien island."
Calm, open and easy-going on
the surface, Muncie is feeling
the stirrings of racial unease.
"I just don't know how to de-
scribe it—what the blacks want,"
Mr. Ball said. "There seem to
be few tensions on the job, but
outside they've begun to de-
velop."

In the black community of
perhaps 10,000 persons living
largely in two run-down areas,
there is a lack of overt militancy.
The community's most
forthright spokesman is the
Rev. J.C. Williams, a strikingly
handsome man who wears duds
and speaks sonorously.

Black Attitudes

Mr. Williams says he can draw
1,000 Negroes to a mass meeting.
But, while many blacks agree
with him that good jobs are
hard to get, that their housing
is substandard, and that the
police harass them, there is little
disposition at the moment to
battle the system openly.

The prevailing attitude in
Muncie is affection for the town.
"I'm very happy to come back
after a trip," said Mr. Ball.

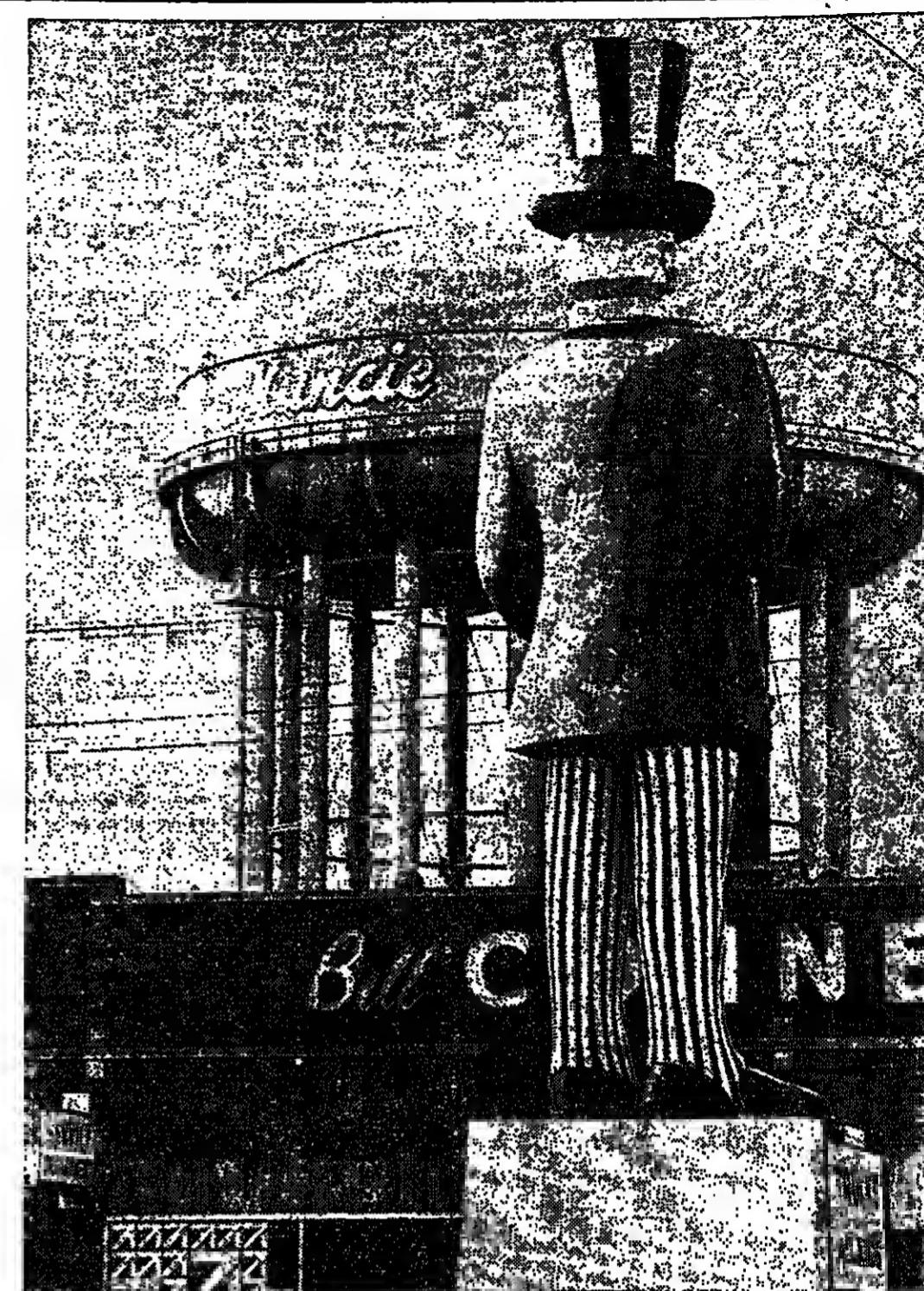
"It's a friendly place," said
Dick Green, an editorial writer
on The Muncie Star.

"You can find your identity
here," said Mrs. Martin D.
Schwartz, a manufacturer's
Vassar-educated wife, who once
lived in New York.

"There are so many causes,
you can always be busy," said
Betty Newman, one of whose
causes is the Women's Libera-
tion Movement.

Mrs. Newman went to city
hall recently, strolled past the
popcorn machine in the lobby
and into the office of Mayor
Paul J. Cooley. She emerged
with his promise to establish a
mayoral committee on the status
of women in Muncie.

Obviously still in transition,
Muncie does move and tend to
meet some of the pressures of
change.



The New York Times
Figure of Uncle Sam in front of a truck dealer's, facing the Muncie, Ind., watertower.

Why Were 7 Killed This Year?

Hard Question at Soledad, Calif., Prison

By Laurence Stern

SOLEDAD, Calif. (WP)—The
warden's problem is that he
must run a jail but make it
look like a day care center for
social uniforms. C.J. Fitz-
harris has 2,337 in his prison
here and lots of trouble.

Seven people have been killed
inside Soledad in this calendar
year, two guards and five in-
mates. Accused of killing one of the
guards by "them"—the robbery 1sts, the
burglary 2ds, the assaults with a
deadly weapon, the rapes with
force. It does not matter that
they may be the exploited lumpens,
the socially maimed, they
did it, did what it says in these
dossiers, and now they're dan-
gerous to you.

Obviously still in transition,
Muncie does move and tend to
meet some of the pressures of
change.

prisoner by keeping him naked
in the solitary confinement of
what they call a strip cell.

You don't ask him because
you're inside Soledad and
you're not a convict, then you're
on his side, outnumbered with
him and his 550 guards by

"them"—the robbery 1sts, the
burglary 2ds, the assaults with a
deadly weapon, the rapes with
force. It does not matter that
they may be the exploited lumpens,
the socially maimed, they
did it, did what it says in these
dossiers, and now they're dan-
gerous to you.

which tell the next inhabitant
of this steel cubicle: "One loses
a bit of manhood with each
state compromising with power."

There are slits in the doors
through which the food is passed
and where the men can see
you, fractions of shadowed
faces looking out, crooked fingers
beckoning, voices calling
out to ask who are you, to
come over here. I've got tell you
something, don'tcha wantia
know what really goes on in
here? You move away back
toward the gate that will let
you out of the area where they
can see you because you don't
want those eyes on you, you
don't want those fingers to
touch you.

Yet with its fight and gloom
this place of the damned
reminds you of some other place
you've been, some other institution,
one that you're familiar with.
It comes to mind, Soledad is
like a hospital. Penitentiaries
and hospitals have much in
common.

constant observation and moni-
toring of all that the prisoners
do, even as to whether or not
they try to snitch seconds at
supper. All this, too, is written
up and discussed at staff meet-
ings, just as in a hospital.

Staff Self-Esteem

Parallel social distinctions ex-
ist on the prison staff with the
guards corresponding to the
orderlies and nurses, and the
upper staff—the criminologists,
the social workers, the people who
see themselves as professionals
in what they call correctional
work—as the doctors. The pro-
fessionals strain toward seeing
themselves as social healers, not
as instruments of punishment or
custodians of dangerous socio-
paths. Once during the day
Warden Fitzharris, who points
out that his title is really super-
intendent, slipped and referred
to the inmates as "our clients."

There are the flowers.

All over there are flowers planted
in the court yards and on the
outside of the mustard yellow,
steel and cement buildings.

Patients and prisoners are both
powerless kinds of people who
follow detailed living patterns
prescribed for them by others.

The feeding times at Soledad
and in most hospitals are the
same—hourly, early because of
the staff's shift changes.

Yet with its fight and gloom
this place of the damned
reminds you of some other place
you've been, some other institution,
one that you're familiar with.
It comes to mind, Soledad is
like a hospital. Penitentiaries
and hospitals have much in
common.

The ratio of staff to inmates

is higher than in any other

institution except a hospital and

the costs of keeping a prisoner,

while not quite up to hospital

rate, are high: \$2,500 a year

at Soledad and nearly \$4,000 at

some other California peniten-

taries that have more elaborate

rehabilitation setups.

The way the place is run is also

similar. As in a hospital

there is a precise procedure for

everything that is done. Lock-

ing up, unlocking, feeding, ex-

ercising, won't all must be ac-

complished in steps that are

carefully written in the regula-

tions. And then there is the

Wines.

What's your pleasure?

An amusing little Bord-

eaux? A "presumptuous"

Burgundy? Read the feature

pages of the Tribune.

Our experts report regu-

larly on what's potable

and where it's available

and how much it costs.

A viva sante!

Artists.

We keep an eye on them,
from the young and promis-
ing to the old and proven,

and report on their ac-
tivities every week.

If the European art scene

is what you're interested in,
then the International

Herald Tribune is your
newspaper.

Inc.

And S.A. and Ltd. and
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columns of the International

Herald Tribune.

For this is the paper the
significant Europeans read

<p

Page 8—Monday, December 14, 1970 *

The President and the Campus

Mr. Nixon's controversy with the commission he appointed to investigate campus unrest has developed a tendency to evade the real issues. This is in part the fault of the commission—or at least the fault of the implications its report conveyed. But the President has made his own contribution to the confusion.

The logic of the Scranton commission seems to be that the real sources of campus disorders and of youthful alienation lie in the society about them. The President is the most visible representative of that society; ergo, it is his responsibility to reduce the points of friction between the young and their social environment.

It was easy for Mr. Nixon to point out that the roots of alienation go back much further in time than his inauguration: that they spread far beyond the White House and its policies and go much deeper: to the family, the church, the educational system, the consumer society itself. The President's powers, great as they are, and his moral authority, powerful as it should be, can only affect certain surface phenomena within the general mood of questioning and rejection that marks so many of the rising generation.

The real point is not whether the President is responsible for this mood, or for directing it into constructive channels—both of those responsibilities go beyond the powers of his office. The question is whether Mr. Nixon has, in fact, tried, as he claims, to exercise his moral authority "to bring an end to violence and bitterness," and whether

his efforts have been along lines that might bring some hope of accomplishing that end.

Mr. Nixon began his term with an avowal of just that goal, by moderating the tone of public debate. Most of his own expressions—as in the letter he has just addressed to William W. Scranton, chairman of the Commission on Campus Unrest—are unexceptionable. His problems in Vietnam, and the measures he has taken to solve them, deserve sympathy. But in Congress and with the public at large, including the campus dissidents, he has created the impression that he was more concerned with securing conservative justices on the Supreme Court than in winning enactment of his forward-looking family assistance plan: more involved in defeating his opponents in the Senate than in achieving a constructive legislative program.

Moreover, however moderate his own tone, he has given virtually complete endorsement to the inflammatory words of Vice-President Agnew. It is one thing to speak and act with courage, "unequivocally condemning violence and disruption as instruments of change" (in the President's words) and it is quite another matter to link every advocate of change with violence and disruption.

That Mr. Agnew has in effect done: that has hampered the President in his efforts to bring about the changes he sees as necessary; that has caused concern, not only on campus, not only among the disruptive fringe, but with many Americans who want law and order but realize it must be based upon just laws, justly enforced, within an order that deserves respect.

A UN Misstep

Guinea has now received the United Nations' full official blessing for its charge that the overnight invasion it suffered a fortnight ago was in fact launched by Portugal from the territory of neighboring Portuguese Guinea. By a vote of 11 to 0—Washington, London, Paris and Madrid abstained—the Security Council "strongly condemned" Portugal and declared that sanctions should be imposed against Lisbon in the event of another attack.

The Security Council's principal point is absolutely sound: Any country that invades another deserves the condemnation of the world community. We only wish that the forthrightness the council manifested in condemning Portugal had not been virtually nullified by its hypocrisy in failing to condemn Guinea over the years for its avowed support to invaders of Portuguese Guinea. It probably erases what advantages Portugal might have hoped to gain by its recent announcement of plans to give more autonomy to its "overseas provinces," including Angola and Mozambique as well as Portuguese Guinea. And it strains further the United States' already amply strained effort to enjoy the political and other benefits of its association with Portugal (a NATO member) even while it tries to stay on terms of mutual toleration with those African states most interested in the full independence of Lisbon's "provinces." The attainment of that latter goal remains, unfortunately, as remote as ever.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Generals vs. Sergeants?

Following the lead of the Navy and the Air Force, the Army is moving to rid itself of those minor plagues of the military life known today as "Mickey Mouse" and by less genteel names in the past. This is the mad-denying code of petty rules that prescribe everything from the distance between helmet liner and canteen on a man's barracks shelf to daily reveille by dawn's early light.

Few veterans look back with longing on their spit-and-polish days, or admit it if they do, except for those instances when they circumvented and outfoxed "the brass." For any soldier worth his salt, though, there were many such occasions. It might even be grudgingly conceded that the resourceful-soldier called for, even more the bit of daring, were part of the training for what lay ahead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Two Tyrannies

Is it better to be a non-Communist in the Soviet Union or an African in South Africa? Dr. Ramsey raised the question implicitly in his forthright comparison this past week between his experiences of phone-tapping and police informers in both countries.

How valid is the comparison with the Soviet Union?

In the Soviet Union there is no right to strike. In South Africa the vast majority of African trade unions are not recognized and therefore cannot strike either.

Africans in South Africa cannot vote. Russians can, but not meaningfully. In

so, perhaps, was the adjustment to total discomfort, possibly even the acceptance of the wild illogic that would accompany them all the way up to Catch 22.

It is hard to regret the passing of such training camp traditions as the informal injunction by which so many rookies have lived: "If it doesn't move, paint it white; if it does, salute it." But we will remain skeptical that they have passed on, whatever the Pentagon's public relations generals may say, as long as there still are first sergeants and second lieutenants. And that may be just as well. It is questionable, after all, whether the ultimate hardship can be prepared for in comfort or the ultimate folly in sweet reasonableness.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

South Africa the press and the courts are still freer, partly because of well rooted tradition, but also because the whites want to preserve these liberties for themselves. There is no free African press.

Large-scale deportations have occurred in Russia, but not since the late 1940s. In South Africa they are going on now.

Every day of their lives Africans are reminded by whites-only notices that they are unwanted except as providers of cheap labor. In no other country in the world is so large an out-group humiliated so cruelly, so deliberately and so constantly.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 14, 1855

VIENNA.—It is stated the Emperor Francis Joseph has the intention of changing the order of the Austrian succession as laid down by the Pragmatic Sanction. His Majesty desires that his daughter the Archduchess Valeria, wife of the Archduke Francis Salvator, should succeed to the throne in the exclusion of the Archduke Charles Louis and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand d'Este, the present heir presumptive and his son.

Fifty Years Ago

December 14, 1920

PARIS.—Subscribers to newspapers continually complain, and with reason, of the uncertainty of delivery. According to the Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs, the postal service is not to blame for the disappearance of journals. In many cases the concierge is not about when the papers are delivered and the postman is obliged to throw them on the mat, where they can be seized. He recommends that boxes for newspapers should be installed in all vestibules.



'How Can You Tell When They've Resumed What They Call Service?'

SALT Talks Unspiced by Pepper

By James Reston

HELSINKI.—The strategic arms limitation talks here undoubtedly the most important diplomatic negotiations in the world today—have achieved their first objective. After the first three rounds, they may not have disarmed the United States or the Soviet Union, but they have disarmed the press.

In short, they have been all salt, and so far as anybody outside knows, no pepper.

This is all to the good. For the first rule of successful American-Soviet negotiations is that if you are serious you are silent, and the negotiators have been silent in four languages: English, Russian, Finnish and Swedish.

On security, both sides are in general agreement. The Soviet spokesman is not here, and the American spokesman, poor man, doesn't speak, except to give the time and duration of the meetings. The other day, the head of the American delegation, Ambassador Gerard C. Smith, said nothing in an interview with U.S. News and World Report, but even saying nothing in public was regarded as a breach of the rules and sent a mild official hiccup through the alliance.

Nobody can logically complain about all this, for the purpose of those preliminary rounds is at least to establish confidence that the two delegations can sniff around the problem of limiting military weapons systems without losing confidence that their remarks are privileged, and without finding their every disagreement shouted from the headlines of the world's press.

Nevertheless, as the third round (an unfortunate official use of pejorative language) ends, and the next session is planned for Vienna, there may be a problem developing as to the secrecy continues, and for several reasons:

• The opponents of a U.S.-Soviet arms limitation agreement, and they are many and they are powerful, are not remaining silent. In fact, they are working actively against an arms treaty on the ground that Soviets are not to be trusted.

• The longer the talks go on, without a preliminary pause in the arms race itself, the more anxiety and doubt there is on both sides about one or the other trying for a strategic advantage before any treaty is signed.

• Already there is mounting pressure during the preparation of the next U.S. defense budget for an increase in defense spending to meet the rising Soviet challenge in offensive and defensive missiles and on the sea.

• Finally, at the end of each session, there is a certain amount of consultation with members of the U.S. Congress and with other governments, whose security may very well be affected by the outcome of these talks, and this will inevitably lead to precisely the sort of calculated and subjective leaks that the secrecy of the past was designed to avoid.

This state of affairs, if prolonged, tends to favor those hostile to arms control and to leave the advocates of an arms limitation treaty without any evidence of progress or even any information about whether one side or the other is putting forward reasonable general proposals.

The secrecy now is being carried to the point that, when Ambassador Smith said the United States had made a "proposal" for arms control, this was quickly corrected by Ned Nordness, the U.S. spokes-

man, to emphasize that Ambassador Smith didn't mean a "proposal" but merely an "outline."

None of this, of course, is new.

All important negotiations tend to start this way. For example, when the preliminary proposals were put forward by the United States, the U.S.S.R., Britain, France and China for the creation of the United Nations in 1944 and were published by The New York Times at the start of the Dumbarton Oaks conference, The Times was accused of "wrecking world peace"—as if there had ever been such a thing—and its correspondent was banned from the official briefings.

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President and Press

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—In the American system as set up by our Founding Fathers, the President is the key man, and beginning with Woodrow Wilson and World War I, his power to commit the nation has been paramount in the area of foreign affairs. In the nuclear age the President has one of the two keys to life or death on this planet.

In a democratic system the public is entitled to know the man who leads the nation. Our election campaigns, for all their sham and tedium, have generally served well to illuminate the kind of fellow who is elected to the presidency.

Once in office, with all the protective devices that office has available to shield the President from the public, a chief executive will always try to show himself in the best light possible, avoiding exposure of weakness in his actions or his character.

Beginning with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the press conference has been a device useful to chief executives to sell their personalities and programs to the voters at home and to the world at large. Gradually the techniques have altered, moving from FDR's rule of only indirect quotation, or paraphrase, to President Eisenhower's delayed radio and TV usage to President Kennedy's instant public performance.

Focal Point

One has to look at week's press conference first in that if July 30, to see its value. The war in Viet Nam state of the domestic

On the economy, he has said many things in more announcements. But it is the feel, the tone of the French responses that tells so much.

On Vietnam, the press conference is a tough line: North Vietnamese hit if it interferes with troop withdrawals and wider ground action. But what is in mind? Is this the escalation of the war the doves believe, or merely emulating the fighter backing out friendly saloon with blaring to protect his

My sense, feel, smell! One does not so conclude as to a press conference, watching him do so in. I would be less certain just one more reason institution must be p

Letters

Campus Truths

I have just finished reading the (DT Dec. 4) review of "Getting Straight" by Thomas Quinn Curtis. I have some short remarks to make, and they should be understood in the context of my recent membership in the student community at the University of California, Los Angeles, where I studied as an undergraduate.

"Getting Straight" is true. Pure and simple, it tells it like it is. It may be difficult for those unfamiliar with American education to accept the message of the movie, as it is, for God's sake, don't change it or you'll wreck the whole thing. Surely at some point along the way, there must be some disclosure unless the opponents of any agreement are to arouse public opinion against it.

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1970

Page 9

Eurobonds

terest Rate Easing Spreads DM and Guilder Flotations

By Condon Bakstansky

Dec. 13.—It was back s of plenty on the market last week, rally continuing, te questions pretty arid for the moment, finally turning to others will be one and away from cou-

on the secondary described as positive in some sectors, apparently decided, of hesitation, that rest rally is for real individuals, institutions; all started stock prices in what might eak rates on the t side.

ights, in fact, were as much as four a par, which may rade, check or two

days start operating are called in low premiums the dealer noted. ten-point cut in new dealer debt coupons went smoothly and ed up with similar in guilder and d mark issues, but no particularly excited awaited turn of

s some speculation s might suddenly to get in at the half holiday hill, and, one did Friday no one was giddy other.

ket which has lived uncertainty pret since its birth, a of healthy business

(Continued on Page II, Col. 3)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Dec. 6	Nov. 29	Dec. 8
Latest Week	Prior Week	1969	1969
Commodity Index	195.6	196.1	112.3
"Currency in circ."	\$20,912,000	\$20,325,000	\$20,227,000
"Total loans"	2,575,000	2,550,000	2,777,000
Steel prod. (tons)	18,024,000	18,068,000	18,250,000
Daily oil prod. (bbls.)	18,024,000	18,068,000	18,244,000
Freight car loadings	322,187	444,468	350,564
Electric power	322,187	444,468	350,564
Business failures	285	285	199

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Oct.	Prior Month	1969
Employed	78,918,000	78,256,000	78,671,000
Unemployed	4,265,000	4,320,000	2,638,000
Industrial production	162.3	165.1	172.3
"Personal income"	\$208,800,000	\$211,300,000	\$202,160,000
"Money supply"	\$213,500,000	\$205,000,000	\$199,200,000
Consumer Price Index	137.4	136.2	129.3
Construction contracts	178	183	195
Exports	\$3,334,000	\$2,801,000	\$2,325,000
Imports	\$3,240,000	\$3,364,000	\$2,855,000
"Mfrs. inventories"	\$98,685,000	\$98,503,000	\$94,268,000
"S&P omitted." (Figures subject to revision by source.)			

Commodity index based on 1957-58=100, and the consumers' price index based on 1957-58=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-58=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The World Bank announced a \$6 million guilder five-year issue to carry a coupon of 8 1/4 percent, down a quarter-point from original indications, at 99. First trades were at something of a premium.

The European Coal and Steel Community's \$80 million worth

(Continued on Page II, Col. 3)

And Continental Oil's 100

million DM issue came out with a coupon of 8 1/4 percent, down a quarter-point from original indications, at 99. First trades were at something of a premium.

Has the administration really embarked on a new program—combining expansionist policies on taxes and spending with a harder anti-inflationary stance through jawboning and other actions—to spur the economy and cope with its major problems, or are its latest pronouncements merely some faint toothless expressions of the old formula?

Has Mr. Burns really decided to push for significantly greater growth of the money supply to provide more stimulative monetary policy only if he could be assured of a tough, meaningful program to combat inflationary excesses?

Debate Begins to Heat Up on Fast Recovery Of Nation's Twin Woes—Jobless, Inflation

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—While Wall Street continues to take a rather rosy view of business prospects and the economic situation, there is considerably less confidence in some other quarters about the general outlook for 1971 and the efficacy of the administration's program to combat unemployment and inflation.

The dialogue across the country on these key issues of the day turned louder and more discordant during the last two weeks after major speeches on economic policy by President Nixon and Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

It is obvious that the administration has, at least modified, if it has not actually scrapped, its original "game plan" for the economy now that it espouses strongly stimulative fiscal and monetary policy to achieve a huge expansion (about 8 percent) of the economy in real terms during 1971.

Has the administration really embarked on a new program—combining expansionist policies on taxes and spending with a harder anti-inflationary stance through jawboning and other actions—to spur the economy and cope with its major problems, or are its latest pronouncements merely some faint toothless expressions of the old formula?

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Whatever the answers are to

those questions, it is quite clear that the twin problems of rising unemployment and persistent inflation cannot be solved speedily if the nation were to rely solely on the monetarist and fiscal policies of 1970.

There is a spreading belief that more expansionist programs must be adopted and that they must be accompanied by some form of "incomes" policy lest there be a serious resurgence of inflationary pressures.

The chairman of the Federal Reserve spelled out his ideas of an appropriate "economics" policy in an address at Pepperdine College in Los Angeles last Monday—a program that

was warmly applauded in economic circles but panned by labor sources.

The Burns plan, among other things, advocated the establishment of a "high-level price and wage review board," compulsory arbitration of public-interest labor disputes, liberalization of import quotas on oil and other commodities, changes in various practices in the construction industry, local productivity councils, and federal actions to improve job opportunities.

Financial markets were heartened last week by the discussions on ways to promote growth and tame inflation, but their continued bullish response

was mainly applauded in economic circles but panned by labor sources.

The Exchange price index finished the session on Friday at 22.15, up 0.06 for the week.

Turnover fell to 15,398,560 shares from 20,825,910 shares the week before when volume was the heaviest in months.

It was the same story in the Over-the-Counter market. The National Quotation Bureau index of 35 industrial issues climbed 6.35 points to end the week at 359.06.

A few Counter issues had large gains. Texfi Industries climbed 7; Baumrucker Corp. 4 1/2; Kay Windsor was up 4; Tampax gained 3 and J.B. Ivey moved ahead 2 1/2 points.

Institutional buying continued to firm the bank and insurance groups in fairly active trading. In the bank list, State Street Boston Financial climbed 4 while the Bank of America and the National City Bank of Cleveland each rose 2 points.

Among the insurance stocks, General Reinsurance was up 1 1/2; Connecticut General added a point and Southwestern Life

climbed 1/2 point.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (NYT).—The majority of issues traded on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market advanced last week although their gains were not as large as in the preceding week.

Most price gains averaged about a point compared to two points or more the week before. Volume in both markets was fairly active.

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(Continued on Page II, Col. 4)

stemmed mostly from the reality of still declining interest rates and rising optimism about the business climate and corporate profits next year. The stock market moved moderately higher.

Stock Prices Benefited

Stock prices benefited from the pervasive bullishness of the investing community, particularly from the strong buying interest of mutual funds and other institutions, which continued to engage in heavy block activity.

Early in the week, the bond market showed some inclination to reverse its recent move to higher prices and lower interest yields, but, by Thursday, the better trend was resumed, when an \$80 million utility bond issue was priced to yield 7.75 percent, or one-tenth of a point lower than a similarly rated issue on the preceding day.

Although the Philadelphia Electric bonds did not sell quickly at the 7.75 percent yield, they did show that much of Wall Street was still convinced interest rates will continue to decline in view of the fact that bank-loan demand remains weak, the economy continues somewhat sluggish and the money supply is expanding.

Those who expect a fairly strong business surge in the first half of next year are counting on a sharp recovery in automotive operations, a big bulge in steel buying by customers worried over the possibility of a strike at the mills in the summer, a marked upturn in housing activity and more liberal spending by the nation's consumers.

The behavior of consumer

(Continued on Page II, Col. 4)

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Chg

Domestic Bonds

	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
Allbills 415273	124	125	124	124	-2
Addmills 9185	55	107	58	103	+3
Air Red 31837	257	212	21	75	+24
Airton 415274	14	102	131	102	+2
Allied 415275	32	71	70	70	+1
Allied 415276	5	77	76	76	+1
Allied 415277	27	52	51	51	+1
Allied 415278	21	454	454	454	+2
Allied 415279	57	154	154	154	+2
Allied 415280	22	71	70	70	+1
Allied 415281	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415282	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415283	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415284	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415285	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415286	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415287	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415288	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415289	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415290	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415291	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415292	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415293	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415294	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415295	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415296	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415297	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415298	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415299	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415300	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415301	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415302	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415303	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415304	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415305	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415306	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415307	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415308	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415309	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415310	65	172	65	67	+2
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Allied 415330	65	172	65	67	+2
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Allied 415360	65	172	65	67	+2
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Allied 415400	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415401	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415402	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415403	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415404	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415405	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415406	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415407	65	172	65	67	+2
Allied 415408	65	172	65	67	+2
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Allied 415412	65	17			



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

After South had opened one hand, North struggled to raise with a hand on which many experts would simply pass. East overcalled with three clubs and made an imaginative double in the pass-out seat when South persevered with three hearts.

Such a double could not be construed as being for penalties. East simply indicated a hand on which he was unwilling to sell out to three hearts. West was left to make the final decision, and he made a penalty pass.

The opening lead of the club nine brought the queen from East, and the declarer ducked. A club continuation was won by the jack, and South played the heart ace in the hope of removing the trumps quickly. When the queen fell from East, he continued with the ten, and West won with the king.

He led a diamond to his partner's ace, and his heart six was good enough to beat the dummy when club was returned. Now it was a simple matter to lead a spade to East's ace, and yet another club lead promoted West's heart nine to ensure a two-trick defeat.

The penalty of 300 points was worth a top score, and West was able to point out that he had taken as many tricks as his partner.

South's judgment was slightly at fault in bidding three hearts. With a fine defensive hand and two probable tricks in trumps against a club contract, he should have doubled three clubs. In that event, it would

have been North-South who would have "earned" the 300-point penalty.

It is curious to note that East-West made six tricks playing against the opponents' strong heart fit; whereas they could only have made seven playing in their own club suit.

NORTH
♦ K1096
▼ 543
◆ Q353
♦ 43

EAST
▲ J875
▼ K962
◆ 754
♦ 92

WEST
♦ AJ1092
▼ KQ10873
◆ KJ
♦ AJ5

SOUTH (D)
▲ Q42
▼ AJ1087
◆ KJ
♦ AJ5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East
1 V Pass 2 V 3 +
3 V Pass Pass Dbl.
Pass Pass Pass

West led the club nine.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

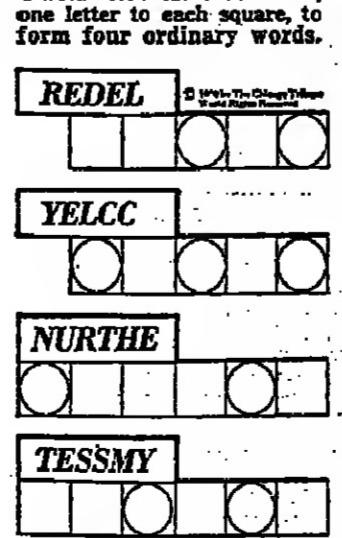
JIGGS	FBBED	HERE
URIAL	QUIPHE	EXIT
MAIMA	URGEON	MAIZE
PILAY	FALSE	TIDES
SITE	SWAP	
AIRE	LESS	OUTFOX
PURIFY	QUARTERLY	
AMON	DUICK	RAIL
CLOWN	GRUENT	MANHUE
ENTREE	GENU	DEM
COUST	DASH	
CRISP	EQUITABLE	
RODS	STUPA	ZOOM
ABILE	BROOD	EDDM
WEED	HAINS	DEM

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

that scrambled word game by HENRY ARNOLD & BOB LEVINE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

WHAT HE

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's CURVE VALET INVITE FELLOW

Answer French today! — VIVE LA FRANCE

BOOKS

AMERICAN JOURNEY

The Times of Robert Kennedy

Interviews by Jean Stein. Edited by George Plimpton. Court. Bruce Jaycox. 372 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

A NOTE idea in theory—telling a man's life through the voices of his friends on a funeral train—goes off the rails in "American Journey: The Times of Robert Kennedy." The book is billed as a new genre in publishing—the use of oral history as a form of communication—but pull the plug on the tape recorder and what emerges in print is an old-fashioned *festchrift* by friends. Technique usually is unimportant to the reader (shabby pencils or electric ball point, stand-up writing table or feather quill—Who cares?). But here it goes to the substance as well as the style of the book.

The gang's all here: Boston polo, Hickory Hill athletes, camp followers and campaigners, true believers in the journalistic fraternity, black and white civil rights activists, government deserters from the Johnson administration, the entertainers and overachievers whose dreams were also killed by an assassin.

Certainly, Jean Stein, who conducted the interviews, and George Plimpton, who edited them, knew where to go, and who counted in the Kennedy circle, for they were part of the inner ring. To their credit, once the research got underway it was recognized that those invited aboard the train could tell only a part of the Kennedy saga: they reached out and conducted several hundred interviews across two years. Many are indispensable to understand what makes Kennedy run.

The resulting *olla-podrida* is a mixture of warm recollections and relaxed reporting in retrospect, served up to show Kennedy's development from tough egg in the days he worked for Joe McCarthy through his astonishing growth as a sympathetic observer of the underlife in America. One of the astute remarks in the book is made by Alice Roosevelt Longworth comparing John and Robert Kennedy: "I see Jack in older years has the nice little rosy-faced old Irishman with the clay pipe in his mouth, a rather nice broth of a boy. Not Bobby. Bobby could have been a revolutionary priest."

Whenever the "American Journey" stays within its restricted format, the trivia overpowers the history. Carter

is clear that Kennedy's admiration for the revolutionaries around the world, attacked the guts of the movement to be one, raised in a traditional back, and he was fanatical about his cause.

"American Journey" is independent research on the book from political editor Kennedy keeps the book from politics. But even when structured narratively, kind words of appreciation, discounted, taped to alone cannot assure and side views of events.

Mr. Mitgang reviews book for The New Y

1	Symbol of Christ	45	Sandwich favorite
2	Prefix with phone and ton	46	Dark bl
3	Culprit's standby	47	Material
4	Fidel's kin	48	Village
5	Twelfth-century date	49	Pronour
6	Parlor purchase	50	25 Viking
7	First name in jazz	51	Bean
8	Fad of an earlier era	52	Price cu
9	Xerxes's queen	53	Forgiv
10	Calif. tourist lure	54	tresspass
11	Where to find Eugene Abr	55	Full of c
12	Like some knives	56	Intoxica
13	Haberdashery buy	57	35 Inventor
14	Der Fuhrer's ally	58	Stock-in
15	Mother wit, with 41 Across	59	38 Fly a ce
16	Diners at Duffy's Tavern	60	way
17	Peruvian coin	61	Peasant
18	Additional	62	opposite
19	Intoxicating	63	Highway
20	Unit in linguistics	64	Slow-wi
21	Currier's partner	65	erson
22	Founded	66	4 Fiber ph
23	Sinful action	67	46 Wisdom
24	Changed one's story	68	48 Answer
25	Hawaiian royalty	69	50 Federal
26	Forearm bone	70	51 Texas ci
27		71	52 Minoso exports
28		72	53 Barber's
29		73	54 Savage J languag
30		74	55 Paliodro girl
31		75	57 York an
32		76	royalty
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58				59						
60				61					62	
63				64					65	

Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's CURVE VALET INVITE FELLOW

Answer French today! — VIVE LA FRANCE

*In NEC East; Tarkenton Tosses 2 TDs***Giants Beat Cards to Tie for First**

LOUIS, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Tarkenton threw two touchdown passes and ran across for score to lead the New Giants into a tie for the Football Conference's Division lead with a 34-17 over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Victory gave the Giants a .500 mark, the same as the Cowboys, going into weekend's final game. The is dropped to 8-4, one behind the co-leaders.

Victory also gave the Giants a shot at a title since 1963. rd St. Louis crowd of 50,845 in dismay as Tarkenton touchdown passes of 14 yards Tucker in the first quarter is yards to Ron Johnson fourth period. The quarter ended on a three-yard run second period.

Connie had his most day, hurling four touchdown passes and scoring another-yard scamper as Chicago its biggest point total of son to bury their oldest team Bay, 35-17, in Chicago. Gordon boosted his pass total to 62 by snaring uses, two of them for TDE him 12 for the season. 19ers 28, Saints 27.

Brodie threw three touches to Gene Washington to Francisca to 28-17, via New Orleans which moved s into first place in the Division of the National Conference at least tem-

andiso had been tied withies for the lead coming into tomorrow night. The Rams play 8 TD strikes to Wash- overed 30, 37 and 28 yards.

It rolled toward the Dallas goal

Colts 26, Bills 14. Baltimore won the American Conference Eastern Division title by capitalizing on three Buffalo penalties to post a 20-14 victory over the Bills on a slippery, snow-covered field in Buffalo.

The Colts, trailing 14-10 as the third period began, won the game

when Norm Bulaich crashed three yards for a score.

Victory 27, Steelers 16. Randy Johnson, making his first start this year, fired two touchdown passes today and Atlanta turned four Pittsburgh errors into scores, knocking the Steelers out

...After Cowboys Defeat Cleveland on Field Goals

By William N. Wallace

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16 (NYT)—Two field goals by Mike Clark, one with the wind and one against, were the scores for the Dallas Cowboys yesterday as they beat the Cleveland Browns, 6-3, before 75,458 fans.

The Browns' points came on a safety in the first period when Bob Hayes of the Cowboys was tackled behind his goal line.

His defense has not given up a touchdown in the last 13 periods. Their offense has moved on the running of a rookie, Duane Thomas, and the brains of Landry, who yesterday again called all the plays for Craig Morton, his quarterback.

Thomas supplanted Calvin Hill, last year's rookie of the year who now rides the bench. He gained 62 hard yards in 19 carries while Leroy Kelly, Cleveland's noted runner, made only 18.

The Browns dropped out of first place in the American Conference's Central Division and are now half a game behind the Cincinnati Bengals, who play at Houston today.

The key play, yesterday, on which thousands of dollars in playoff money might have swung, was a fumble following a pass reception

by Gary Collins, the Cleveland wide receiver and a long-time clutch performer.

Collins caught Bill Nelsen's short pass on the Dallas eight-yard line in the fourth quarter. He was running one of his typical post patterns, going inside on the Cowboy secondary. He was hit high by Charlie Waters, the safety, and low by Herb Adderley, the corner-back, and the ball popped out of his grip.

The Browns handed the thousand-yard mark on the ground.

Washington quarterback Sonny Jurgensen connected with Jon Henderson for a 56-yard touch-down in the third period and scored himself from the one in the fourth quarter. Curt Knight also contributed a 49-yard field goal in the final quarter.

A five-yard touchdown smash by Brown on the first play of the second quarter boosted the Redskins to a 7-6 half-time edge. The score came after Washington punter Mike Bragg escaped near-draiser by picking up his own fumble deep in Redskin territory and racing 40 yards to the Eagle 28.

Washington quarterback Sonny Jurgensen connected with Jon Henderson for a 56-yard touch-down in the third period and scored himself from the one in the fourth quarter. Curt Knight also contributed a 49-yard field goal in the final quarter.

Tulane's defense took care of Colorado the rest of the way, holding its triple option attack to only 14 net yards in the third quarter. Colorado did not penetrate Tulane territory in the second half.

The Chiefs got beyond the Raider 20-yard line only twice—in the first and last periods. Each time the Chiefs had to settle for field goals, by Jim Stenerud.

Stenerud gave Kansas City's lead midway in the first quarter. His 20-yarder was set up by an interception of Lamonica's first pass by linebacker Jim Lynch at the Raider 31.

Hubbard and Lamonica were the big men in a 71-yard drive starting

Bengals Clinch At Least a Tie In AFC Central

HOUSTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Essen Johnson scored a pair of second-half touchdowns to break up a tie surprising Cincinnati defeated

Houston, 30-20, to nail down at least a share of the American Football Conference Central Division championship at Houston.

In a game in which the lead changed four times, Johnson provided the clincher with a 15-yard touchdown run after a 45-yard interference penalty had given Cincinnati a first down at the Oiler 23 in the third period.

The victory sends Cincinnati into its final game against Boston with a 7-6 record, one game ahead of

6-7 Cleveland, who closes against Denver.

game not included.

Saturday's Results

Cleveland 2, Kansas City 6.

Sunday's Games

14, Boston 14, New England 14.

17, Pittsburgh 12, at Houston.

17, Denver 14, at Cincinnati.

17, Miami 24, St. Louis 17.

17, Green Bay 17.

17, Philadelphia 6, New Orleans 27.

Mondays Games

17, Los Angeles 2, San Francisco 27.

17, Atlanta 27, New England 27.

17, Detroit 27, New York 27.

17, Dallas 27, New York 27.

17, San Francisco 27, New England 27.

17, New England 27, New York 27.

17, Dallas 27, New England 27.

17, New England 27, Dallas 27

Observer

The 10-Mostest

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Once again, ladies and gentlemen, it is 10-most-list time, or time for lists of the 10 most, if you remember hyphens. The items appearing on the following lists have been of special interest during the last year to the compiler, and can be unreservedly recommended as gifts for persons you love or admire.

I. The 10 most insatiable people, in order of their insatiability: (1) Spiro Agnew, (2) Ralph Nader, (3) Rod McKuen, (4) William Kunstler, (5) Richard Nixon, (6) Muhammad Ali, (7) Charlie Chan, (8) Yassir Arafat, (9) Ron Ziegler, (10) Joe Namath.

II. The 10 most movies, in order of their complexity: (1) *A Woman* (Part III), (2) *He and She*, (3) *Man and Wife*, (4) *Woman and Lover*, (5) *Ann and Eve*, (6) *Three's Company*, (7) *He and She and Him*, (8) *The Lickerish Quartet*, (9) *Miracle on 34th Street* and *Scream and Scream Again*.

III. The 10 most interesting people in the Nixon administration, in order of their power to enliven the party: (1) Martha Mitchell.

IV. The 10 most talked-about people who don't exist, in their usual disorder: (1) The consumer, (2) the Dayton housewife, (3) the average voter, (4) the American motorist, (5) the taxpayer, (6) today's youth, (7) the establishment type, (8) the American working man, (9) the middle-class parent, (10) the member of the American left in almost any adjective, such as "theater-going," "pornography," "television," etc.) audience.

V. The 10 most satisfying days of 1970, in order of their calendar sequence: (1) Feb. 4 (first day of recovery from a 13-day cold), (2) Feb. 28 (the end of February), (3) April 22 (informed that a 400-mile drive which had for weeks seemed inevitable would not be necessary after all), (4) May 1 (first day of May), (5) June 8 (attend college commencement ceremony without becoming object of riot), (6) July 1 (vacation begins), (7) July 4 (vacation still continuing), (8) August 27 (met man who confessed

that he too was unable to finish "Remembrance of Things Past"), (9) Oct. 17 (telephone did not ring all day), (10) Dec. 9 (first day of recovery from a 13-day cold).

VI. The 10 most despicable doctrines of 1970, in order of their danger to the republic: (1) neo-isolationism, (2) corrupt establishmentarianism, (3) pig Fascism, (4) mindless and insenous antiliberalism, (5) McLuhanism, (6) militant radicalism, (7) student activism, (8) white racist liberalism, (9) white liberal racism, (10) effete intellectual snob hippie long-hair Communist bomber anti-adjectivized-nounism.

VII. The 10 most beautiful guys of 1970, in inverse order of the quality of soul lurking under those unshorn or loudly unclenched jaws, as the case may be: (1) Judge Julius Hoffman, (2) Tri-Gate Atkinson, (3) J. Edgar Hoover, (4) Abbie Hoffman, (5) Max Fafferty, (6) Dick Tracy, (7) John Wayne, (8) Lawrence Spivak, (9) Sen. Russell Long, (10) Edmondo Cianelli as seen on the late show.

VIII. The 10 persons, places or things most likely to make you realize that you were left out when the gravy was being ladled, in order of their power to produce paranoia: (1) the Tidewater government, (2) the oil industry, (3) the Senate Finance Committee, (4) the Pentagon, (5) the Boeing aircraft company, (6) Texas, (7) Chiang Kai-shek, (8) Air Force One, (9) the price of coffee, (10) the Internal Revenue Service.

IX. The 10 questions most likely to betray you as out of touch with 1970, in order of the quantity of contact loss they reveal: (1) don't you think if they made "The Melvin Laird Story" Jack Holt would be perfect for the title role? (2) Could you straighten me out on just what we're up to in Vietnam? (3) Shall we take the children to a movie? (4) Is there no justice? (5) What's a son of mine doing in jail? (6) What ever happened to President Nixon's program for lowering our voices? (7) How dare you use language like that in public? (8) Would it interest you to know that you're the third person today to rob me at gunpoint? (9) Do you think the price will go up next week if I don't buy it now? (10) And you're saying, say you, that if we bomb North Vietnam, Mr. President, we will quickly bring the obnoxious rascals to their knees?

The Sublimations of Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo is the Homelot of art history whom each of us must recreate for himself.
—Kenneth Clark

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON — Art historians find in an irresistible temptation. Intrigued by his illegitimacy and genius his putative homosexuality and the Mona Lisa's smile, they have been analyzing Leonardo da Vinci for the past 400 years.

Giorgio Vasari, in the 16th century, dwelt on his romantic madness; and Sigmund Freud, in 1910, wrote a little book about his sexual abnormalities, his mother and his dreams.

This old game has been given a new and startling twist.

It now appears that the first man to psychoanalyze Leonardo was none other than Leonardo himself.

Or so believes Dr. Raymond S. Stites, a Washington scholar long associated with the National Gallery of Art, who has been scrutinizing the works of Leonardo for the past 50 years.

Dr. Stites states his case for what he terms "Leonardo's self-psychosynthesis" in "The Sublimations of Leonardo da Vinci," a heavily documented 422-page volume published here last week by the Smithsonian Institution Press.

Therapy

Dr. Stites heavily relies on the 45 pages of previously untranslated word lists contained in the "Codex Trivulzianus," a small Leonardo notebook now in the museum of the Sforza Castle in Milan.

These word lists, Dr. Stites believes, reveal Leonardo "talking to himself," plotting his stream-of-consciousness through free association.

"To covet, to desire, to treasure, separated, separating, sickness, supreme . . ."

Dr. Stites believes these word lists served a therapeutic function, and that Leonardo—who had his share of problems—worked problems out by associating freely, not only in his word lists, but in his science and art.

Leonardo's inventions, in art and science, seem to emerge naturally, that is, in a stream-of-consciousness style," writes Dr. Stites. "In the growth pattern of these inventions, his thoughts slipped easily and without hindrance from one



Leonardo's "self-psychosynthesis" is revealed by these word lists. The face is that of Leonardo's domineering father. When translated, the third column from left reads: "traitor, antiquity, grateful . . ." etc. Because Leonardo wrote his free associations in mirror image—as a code, some authorities believe—the above text must be held to a mirror to be legible.

idea or concept to another. He was, in short, very much like a person in a continual state of psychoanalysis."

Leonardo, who wrote in mirror image in his notebooks, also doodled beautifully. An impious hawk-nosed profile which Dr. Stites believes portrays the artist's domineering father) appears in Leonardo's

notebook more than 90 times. Other images—the landscape of Vinci, Leonardo's birthplace, a screaming portrait of the goddess Nemesis, a lion and a dragon—also recur in the works of Leonardo.

For Dr. Stites, now 70, these images are keys. He has been using them since 1927, to prove—at least to his own satisfac-

tion—that a score of statuettes and paintings often attributed to other artists are actually by Leonardo.

As late as 1927, some scholars still assigned as many as 94 paintings to Leonardo's hand. Dr. Stites notes, however, that owing to the efforts of detractors, only between 14 and 18 of these are now generally accepted.

While the "detractors" have been pruning, Dr. Stites has been moving in the opposite direction.

In Vienna in the 1920s, Dr. Stites met Freud, underwent psychoanalysis, and wrote a doctoral thesis, since published as "The Lost Sculptures of Leonardo." In that book Dr. Stites discusses ten "long unrecognized" Leonardo sculptures he has since discovered perhaps a dozen more.

Dr. Stites contends that the National Gallery's "Madonna and Child With a Pomegranate," which the gallery attributes to "Circle of Verrocchio (possibly Leonardo)" is surely by the master, that Verrocchio's bust of Giuliano de' Medici shows Leonardo's hand, and that other objects in the gallery's collection are, at least in part, the work of Leonardo.

Scholars

To the layman, Dr. Stites's arguments seem wholly plausible, but despite the evidence he muster, not all Leonardo scholars are entirely convinced.

Of the five scholars who read Dr. Stites's book in manuscript, one, Dr. Stites says, told the Smithsonian that it should not be published. The book is not an official publication of the National Gallery of Art, where Dr. Stites worked from 1943 to 1969.

Many scholars, perhaps influenced by Freud and by the fact that Leonardo was twice anonymously accused of sodomy, tend to view the artist as both unhappy and abnormal. Dr. Stites believes, in contrast, that Leonardo's self-analysis was essentially successful, and that he made himself a normal, happy and extraordinarily effective man.

Dr. Stites has declined his royalties "so that students can afford the book." A handsome volume containing 311 illustrations, "The Sublimations of Leonardo da Vinci" costs \$14.95.



Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lambert watch the birdie.

Nancy Sinatra

Takes a New Husband

Singer Nancy Sinatra, 30, Frank Sinatra's elder daughter, married producer-choreographer Hugh Lambert, 40, in Cathedral City, Calif., Saturday, her father's 55th birthday—with the Vatican, apparently granting special dispensation for the ceremony to be held in church. Sources close to the family said Frank's mother, Dolores, not only made all the arrangements for the ceremony at St. Louis Church, hard by Frank's Tamalpais Country Club home, but obtained special permission from Rome for the wedding between the two divorcees. Nancy was previously married to singer Tommy Sands; Lambert, recently divorced, has two children by his first wife. The sources said the Vatican consented to the marriage since neither was married in the church the first time. The wedding was publicly scheduled for 4 p.m., but when hordes of photographers and newsmen showed up at the appointed hour, they found that the ceremony had taken place two hours earlier. Some 400 guests—including Frank's sister Tina and mother Nancy, Frank's first wife—adjourned to Frank's home for a post-wedding reception.

Div. Maria Callas will di her husband, Italian tritlist Gianni Meneghin soon as Italy's new divorce is promulgated. Miss Calla TV interviewer David "I'm still a married woman" Lambert, his first wife, has two children by his first wife. The singer said, "Franky, I don't think I now know indecence."

The flight, Ala., train, the First National Bar Scotsboro, held a "house" on Friday and took the invitation seriously. Customers were served and doughnuts appeared at the patronage of the year, the quartet forced players and guests to lie floor at gunpoint, rifle draws and vaults, and ed with an undisclosed amount of money.

Here's something to reassure the nature among you out there: Cello, 58, Switzerland's minister, has been voted country's sexiest cabinet listed in a poll conducted Swiss newspaper, Blick, of 3,886 of the 10,26 cast—scoring more than as many as the run Transport Minister Ernesto Gnepp, 53, a vice-president elected Wednesday, by intent to become president 9.6 percent in the poll. The minister, the only Italian-Swiss cabinet, is a big he type with dark eyes and gray hair.

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